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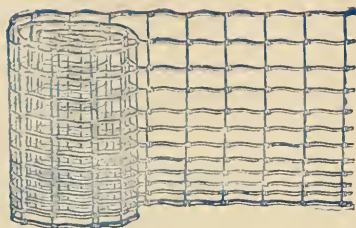
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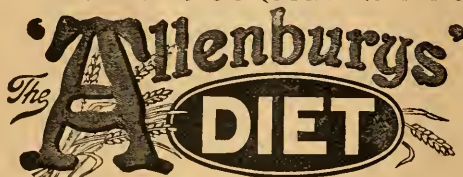
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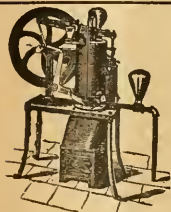
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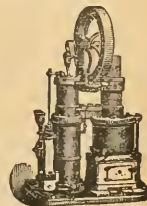
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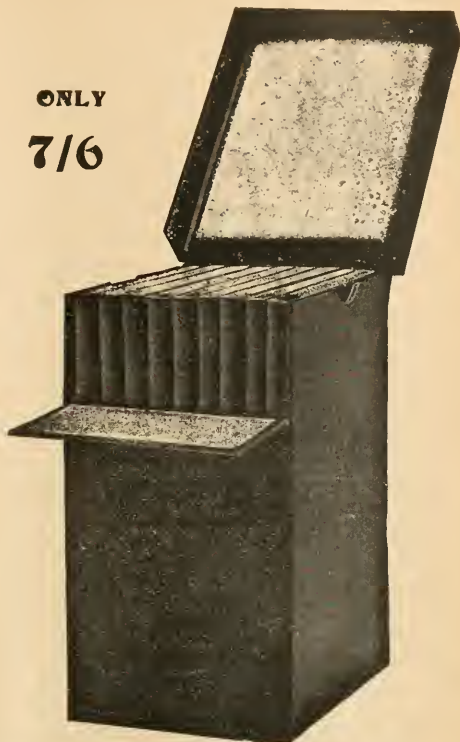
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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, June 23, 1910.

A New Zealand Separation.

During the month the Triennial Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia was held in Adelaide. The Rev. H. Youngman, D.D., of Brisbane, was elected the President. The most important business transacted was one that had a bearing on the national spirit of the Church, as far as Australia is concerned. For many years the New Zealand section of the Church has been agitating for separation, believing that it would be able to pursue its way with greater success as a Church if it were untrammelled by any outside connection. The debate on the question was an exceedingly interesting one, and Australia felt loth to sever the bonds, but the final vote giving effect to the basis on which the separation was made was a unanimous one. The question gives rise to several national aspects, which are worth considering, quite apart from ecclesiasticism, aspects which really determine the view point of New Zealanders. It is very difficult for Australians to realise the point of view from which New Zealanders view Australia. Australia is so large and self-contained, that, without careful thought and some imagination, it cannot conceive other than that any land outside it would be glad to continue connection with it. But to anyone who has resided in New Zealand the question assumes a different complexion. It may seem somewhat paradoxical to say that Australia is farther from New Zealand than New Zealand is from Australia, but it nevertheless expresses the fact. To the average Australian, accustomed to long distances, New Zealand does not seem very far away. What is 1200 miles of sea to a man who lives in a country whose distances between some of his own States must be counted up in mileages far greater than this? For a Queenslander to reach Perth, he must travel almost twice the distance that he would do to reach New Zealand, and the plea that 1200 miles of sea tosses between New Zealand and Australia does not appeal to him in the slightest degree. He regards Australasian matters from standpoints from which he views extensive wide-spread horizons, and to him the argument of distance therefore fails. It is a puzzle also to him to understand how anyone can do other than

try to foster the spirit of union, of Federation. That has been his native air for several years. Have not the six States of the Commonwealth been welded into one? Are not these States being bound more closely together every day by common ties? A thousand and one influences are actively at work to bring the interests of the Continent nearer together. He has got into the habit of thinking of unions, of federations, of State co-operation. He has seen how, under a common Government, the interests of each State are bound up with each other. Border lines are gradually being effaced, and new generations growing up breathe the atmosphere of State union. Moreover, there might be just the faintest suspicion of an idea that New Zealand should consider it a distinct honour and advantage to be associated with the larger interests.

The New Zealand Standpoint.

But to the New Zealander the outlook is entirely different. When the question of Federation was inspiring the Commonwealth, New Zealand decided that it would be wiser to keep out of it, and to work out her own destiny. Small, as compared with Australia, compact, separated from the rest of the world, as no other country is, it can hardly be wondered at that New Zealanders, not in any spirit of purposeful limitation or narrowness, should keep their gaze within the confines of their own country. To the New Zealander, with shorter distances to travel, with a limited area to look over, the 1200 miles of sea forms a barrier set by Providence to detach the Dominion from other countries and their interests. She must work out her own destiny. She must form a nation within her own borders, unhampered by her neighbours, and unhelped, too. She must develop along lines peculiarly her own. As a consequence, New Zealand has shown a remarkable amount of initiative in dealing with her problems. Free from the trammels of the examples of near-by States, there has been an absence of precedent to keep her back. Unconsciously the legislation of each of the States of Australia colours the rest. New Zealand has been without this. She has had her own peculiar ideals, and has set herself to the attainment of

them without a suspicion of influence from outside, and that a peculiarly national spirit is growing is evident to anyone who has been in New Zealand for any length of time. The effect of distance is lost. The whole of New Zealand is under the New Zealander's eye. There is no remote part of it that he does not know. He holds it in his hands. There is no back door far far away with its problems to settle, no far West coast which is a terra incognita to him. And all this affects the imagination of a people who live in a compact country. The Victorian or Queenslander or West Australian is still an Australian, though he may be separated by 2000 miles of distance. The New Zealander can never be an Australian, either in thought, environment, or aspiration.

Differing Conditions.

The conditions of the country are different. Australia is a land of plains. In New Zealand one is never out of sight of the hills. The

average Australian going to New Zealand feels that he wants to get to the top of the mountains to breathe. The average New Zealander coming to Australia feels its vast expanses almost overpowering. The train of thought becomes different. People accustomed to watch the peaks of lofty mountains towering into the heavens, wrapped in cloud and storm, or flushed with evening glories, do not think in the same terms as a people whose sunsets lie stretched along illimitable horizons. One has to consider these things in arriving at the mood which inspired the Methodists of New Zealand to desire ecclesiastical independence. Indeed, they constitute the only ground for argument. There must be financial benefits resulting from larger organisation, from an interchange of men and ideas, from frequent conference. These appeal to Australians whose homes lie side by side, separated only by imaginary geographical lines. But while the New Zealander feels these appeal to him in some degree, they are swallowed up in the larger thought of independence, of self-containment, of singularity of ideal, of national pride.

A National Note.

It was interesting to note how the realisation of this grew upon the Conference. At first Australians sounded their own notes, those of

mutual co-operation, of exchange of thought, of the not-too-clearly defined, but implied, benefits of continued union, and then, as a hint or two was dropped of the national spirit that the New Zealanders were inspired by, but were unable to express in fulness, not because of personal incapacity, but because of the largeness of the ideal, consciousness of it began to grow upon the Conference. Then a masterly speech by the New Zealand President, the Rev. C. H. Laws, B.A., threw a searchlight upon the national ideals which New Zealand held, and showed their bold

outlines with clearness and distinctness. That practically ended the discussion. The preliminary resolution affirming the principle of separation as soon as a workable scheme could be agreed upon was carried by 106 votes to 13, and when the details of the scheme were prepared, and it was adopted, the resolution for separation was granted unanimously, and with the utmost good feeling. But by it the last link of any kind, as far as unions or associations are concerned, was severed.

A Separate Destiny.

New Zealand Methodism will now be able to work out its own destiny. One probable result of the separation will be a New Zealand Union. Some years ago, when all the Methodist Churches of Australia united, the various branches of the Church in New Zealand followed suit, with the exception of the Primitive Methodist Church. Attempts have been made to bring it into union also, but it has made its plea for refusal the fact that it would not be governed to any extent by a church outside the Dominion. Now, however, this argument will fail, and it is to be hoped that the union will soon be complete, and that throughout Australasia there will be only one Methodist Church.

The Fewness of Links.

Possibly New Zealand might not feel so far away from Australia if it had been better supplied with news; and Australians might be better able to appreciate the Dominion did they hear more about her day by day; but the people of each can hardly be blamed for caring little about the other's interests, seeing that the newspapers publish such scant news of each. A visitor from either country to the other is amazed to find that he can glean so little news of his country in the other's organs of the press. But such is the case. Moreover, what news is sent through savours mostly of the sensational, and gives little or no idea of the growth of public sentiment, and of the better order of news.

Criminology.

Australia is sadly behind the rest of the world in her methods of dealing with criminals. Strangely enough, in none of the States has she yet recognised the full extent of her duty and possibilities with regard to them. She has hardly yet emerged from the condition in which the State has recognised only its own right to protect itself, and in which the civilised world lay for centuries. In the beginning of that era the State was so absorbed with its own rights that it simply took revenge upon the criminal, and made punishment totally disproportionate to crime. Slowly, peoples have begun to recognise that the criminal had rights as well; that he should not be treated as a wild beast, but that he had a right to

demand that his punishment shall only be commensurate with his crime. But now the more advanced countries of the world are beginning to see that when they have meted out punishment they have merely done part of their duty, and that the reformation of the individual is a clear duty that lies close to their hand. Perhaps nowhere in Australia has this aspect been neglected more than in Victoria. But the Government has at last risen to a consciousness of what is desirable and necessary. Mr. C. A. Topp, the Chairman of the Indeterminate Sentences Board of Victoria, has been spending the last twelve months on a holiday trip, and has visited most of the Reformatory Institutions of the United Kingdom, of the Continent, and America. It is evident, from the report given by Mr. Topp, that if his suggestions are carried out, our prison systems will have to be altered entirely. As soon as a criminal enters gaol he will enter upon a course of physical, mental and moral training. His hands will be kept busy continually, and every effort made to get him into a different method and habit of living to what he had been accustomed to before the commission of his crime.

A Man in Need.

In order to carry out this idea it has been finally decided by the Victorian Government to set apart 300 acres in Werribee, a few miles from Melbourne, for the purpose of establishing a reformatory prison. Probably no branch of activity could be productive of better results than this. The open-air life, the constant exercise, the regular living, would all tend to improve the men's physical condition, and the State will be entering upon a wise programme if it thus manifests a Christlike spirit in its treatment of men who are so sorely in need. For it must be frankly recognised that the criminal is a great moral pervert. If any man stands in need of help it is he. He needs assistance of a peculiar kind. His case is even more pressing than that of the poor. They need help to fight circumstances; he needs assistance to fight himself and his perverted moral nature, and all that a sympathetic community can do to raise him to a high plane of Christian citizenship, it should do. Apart from that, if it can turn a criminal into a good citizen who expiates his crime by rendering service to the community that he despoiled, it is a vast gain for the State. But unless the good work thus done is to be marred at a critical point, the Government must also take into consideration the care of the ex-prisoners on their release; for when a man leaves gaol he is in a peculiarly helpless position. He has been accustomed to prison routine, to discipline, to obedience; his individuality has been suppressed. He has been absent from the necessity of sharpening his wits against those of his fellow-men, and then suddenly he is launched into a condition of things

the very opposite. Old companions and old haunts stretch out eager hands to him, and it is hardly to be wondered at, if, dazed at the activity about him, and unaccustomed to exercise his individuality and use his brains, with the added treatment which an ex-criminal receives at the hands of his fellows, he follows the line of least resistance and almost unconsciously drifts back into crime. What every State Government should do is to follow the example of New South Wales, which has established a Prisoners' Aid Society, and, in ways too numerous to mention here, assists the ex-prisoner to get on his feet again, and at any rate give him a fair start on the road to honesty and good citizenship.

Food Standardisation Conference.

"One of the most important conferences yet held in Australasia." This is the opinion of Dr. Ham with regard to a Food Standardisation Conference, which has just been held. When the last Premiers' Conference was sitting, Mr. Wade was deputed to arrange for a Conference of experts to deal with the question of Federal Standardisation of Food. Medical and commercial experts from the various States attended. Full particulars of the results of the Conference are not available yet, but the aim of the Conference was to suggest legislation which would ensure uniformly pure food supplies, and facilitate interstate trade. On the face of things it is manifest that some such standardisation is necessary, not simply with regard to the make-up of foods with pure constituents in the different States, but also with regard to the standard of these constituents in every part of the Continent. At the present time standards and constituents vary greatly both in quality and number. It was understood when the Conference terminated that the standard arrived at would be binding upon the various States represented. Similar recommendations will be made to the different health boards in the States, and it is probable that legislative effect will be given to them.

New Cable Service.

A scheme, which may have far-reaching results, has been set afoot by the Federal Ministry with regard to cable news. Mr. Fisher has stated that the Government intends to subsidise a cable news service to Australia. A sum of £2000 per annum for three years will be granted to any of the existing cable news associations which will undertake to use the Pacific cable to the extent of 1000 words a day, and fulfil certain conditions, one of the most important of which would be that there should be no restriction as to who would be supplied with the news, and that all the people contributing to the service should have a voice in its management. It will be remembered that last year a committee was appointed by the Senate to inquire into the cable



[Photo.]

THE NEW SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

[McNeill's, Adelaide.

The First Labour Ministry of South Australia.

Hon. C. Vaughan, M.P.,
Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown
Lands and Minister of Mines.

Hon. A. J. Denny, M.P.,
Attorney-General and Minister Con-
trolling the Northern Territory.

Hon. J. P. Wilson, M.L.C.,
Minister of Industry and Agriculture
(Honorary Minister).

Hon. F. S. Wallis, M.L.C.,
Chief Secretary.

Hon. J. Verran, M.P.,
Premier and Commissioner of
Public Works.

Hon. F. W. Coneybeer, M.P.,
Minister of Education.

news service. The present recommendations are on the lines suggested by it. It is intended that existing companies only should be allowed to apply for the subsidy in order to prevent any speculative body being formed to take advantage of the grant. This should have the effect of helping to break up the cable ring which now exists, and to make it more possible for other newspapers to receive the same rates and privileges which the larger newspapers of the capitals have in their own hands. It will certainly make easier the establishment of the proposed Labour dailies.

that the Party would hesitate to carry out, so that the public need not get any surprise if the full extent of the programme, or as much of it, at any rate, as could be compressed into one session, is brought forward. Just what Mr. Hughes intends by his statement that Wages Boards were better than strikes, bad as Boards might be, is not very easy to understand, unless it means that the Government is going to set itself determinedly against strikes, and uphold the principle of Wages Boards, of arbitration, and conciliation. If this be so it is indeed cause for great congratulation.

Federal Politics.

Things Parliamentary have been quiet during the month. Ministers are busy preparing their Bills for the coming session. Speaking at a meeting in Sydney at the latter end of last month, Mr. Hughes, the Federal Attorney-General, said that he knew of nothing in the Labour Platform

Federal Intentions.

The Federal Government has announced some of the programme which it intends to submit during the coming session. It includes the following measures:—
Graduated Tax on Unimproved Land Values (with exemption of unimproved value of £5000).

Currency Note Issue (to be followed later by the establishment of a Commonwealth Bank of Issue, Deposit and Exchange).

Finance Bill to provide for the return to States after December 31 next of 25s. a head of the population for a period of ten years (with a special allowance for Western Australia), instead of the three-quarters of Customs and Excise revenue as at present under the Braddon section.

Tariff amendment.

Referendum to alter the Constitution to provide for new protection proposals.

Navigation Bill.

Lighthouses, Beacons and Buoys Bill.

Defence Act Amendment (Compulsory Training) Bill.

State Debts Transfer and Limitation of Borrowing Bill.

Arbitration Act amendment to provide for preference to unionists and the exclusion of the legal profession from the Arbitration Court.

Federal Bankruptcy Bill.

Australian Agricultural Bureau Bill.

Norfolk Island Acceptance Bill.

Northern Territory Acceptance Bill.

Public Service Amendment (Appeal Boards) Bill.

The question of the construction of the transcontinental railway joining the railway systems of the east and west, the subject of monopolies, nationalisation of the iron industry, uniform insurance laws, and a number of other matters which the Party has referred to from time to time, may be left over until a subsequent session.

Other Details.

It will be seen at once that this does not by any means cover the programme of the Labour Party, but, as it has a lease of life of three years, at any rate, there is no need for it to hurry, unless, in the belief that the fulfilment of its programme is immediately necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth, it should decide to increase its bill of fare for the session. Among the items to be dealt with is a Bill to provide for the transfer of the Northern Territory. If this does not go through this session it is probable that South Australia's offers may be withdrawn, and that that State will proceed to develop it as quickly as possible. The tariff is again to be opened in order to deal with anomalies, but how far this will go remains to be seen. Evidently the idea of a State Bank is to be brought into being earlier than seemed probable, for the first step towards it is on the programme in the shape of currency note issue. The intentions of the Government are also made plain with regard to financial matters, as indicated in the Finance Bill, which will provide for the return to the States of 25s. per head for ten years, instead of the three-fourths of Customs and Excise revenue, which is paid at the present time.

Note Issue.

The position of banks operating in the Commonwealth at the present time will be sure to be affected by the Commonwealth note issue. In all the States except Queensland the banks have their own note issues, and these are secured by first charge over all the assets of the bank. The banks hold over £6 in gold for every £1 issued, and the notes are thus absolutely safe. There is a difference between the reserve proposed to be made by the Federal Treasurer. The Commonwealth security will be one quarter of the worth of notes circulated, and banks give a guarantee of six times as much as the value of the notes issued. Of course the Commonwealth is in a different position, and can cover its indebtedness with an ease that is not possible to a private institution. With regard to Federal note issue, Mr. Fisher says that it will be proposed "on the lines that have been proved practical, safe, and beneficial in a State of the Commonwealth." This, of course, refers to Queensland, which has had a note issue for some time, and against which a reserve of 25 per cent. is held. Mr. Fisher estimates that with £4,000,000 worth of notes in circulation, and a reserve of £1,000,000 held against them, the gain to the Commonwealth would be about £100,000 per annum. Another aspect of the question which deserves notice, although it is not a very serious matter, is that the States charge 2 per cent. on notes issued, and reap thereby a sum of £75,000. By this amount they will be short if the Commonwealth issue takes place. This amount is divided roughly between the States as follows:—New South Wales, £35,000; Victoria, £18,600; South Australia, £11,700; West Australia, £6600; Tasmania, £3200.

Military Inspector-General.

Colonel Kirkpatrick, who takes up the position of Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Military Forces, arrived in Melbourne during the early part of June, and took up his duties immediately. His duties will be mostly inspectorial, but will cover more ground than this. The position of Inspector-General carries with it the presidency of the promotion board, and in that position he will advise the Military Board with regard to the promotion of Officers. It is only reasonable to suppose also that he will advise the Government upon various aspects of Lord Kitchener's scheme of defence, which the Fisher Government is presumed to be mainly in sympathy with.

Conference of State Premiers.

It was in the air a little time ago that there would be a Conference of State Premiers with representatives of the Federal Ministry to discuss financial relations of the Commonwealth and the States. This came rather as a surprise, seeing that the Labour Govern-



Photo]

Colonel Kirkpatrick,
Inspector-General of Military Forces.

[T. Humphrey & Co.

ment had previously set its face against Conferences. Mr. Wade, who was to make the arrangements, has, however, been unable to induce the other Premiers to meet in Conference, and the Federal Government seems rather relieved. Its relief is so great that it almost appears as if Mr. Fisher's readiness to meet the Premiers was not supported by his confreres. It is evident, however, that each of the States views with some concern the action of the Federal Government in showing no wish to meet the Premiers in Conference. Of course the Federal Government can, if it choose, decline to make any statement, and simply go ahead with its own arrangements. But, seeing that the interests of the State and the Commonwealth are so intimately bound up with each other, it would be only courteous on the part of the Federal Government to discuss matters with the Premiers, rather than adopt the stand and deliver policy.

State Proposals.

Before this issue of the "Review" is in the hands of readers, most of the State Parliaments, as well as the Federal, will have opened. Most of the State proposals deal with purely domestic concerns. The Victorian Government intends to introduce its Land Bill again, and to embody in it the proposal regarding compulsory surrender of private lands, which was last year rejected by the

Legislative Council. This is about the most important Bill which the Victorian Government will bring in. Some small amendments of the Licensing Act will be made, but the Government has stated that it does not intend to re-open the main question embodied in the present Act. In New South Wales Mr. Wade has announced that the Government is preparing to place before Parliament, with a view to their resumption within the next six weeks, estates with a total area of a little over 400,000 acres. The New South Wales Government is taking active steps to place people on the land. It contemplates new legislation for financing the purchase of private estates. The procedure will be somewhat as follows:—At the request of a group of bona fide intending settlers a Government Savings Bank official might inspect the land and the Bank might advance the price which it fixed as the value of the land, the State guaranteeing the Bank against loss. The land would then become the property of the Crown. The terms and conditions could be arranged by the bank with the settlers, as it thought fit. This would enable the Government to secure large properties without floating loans for the purpose.

New South Wales Education.

Another important piece of legislation proposed by Mr. Wade is that relating to education. He has stated that primary education and secondary education will also be entirely free. Up to a recent date fees were charged for State School teaching, but these were abolished some time ago, and now a clean sweep is to be made of all fees. Some Constitutional reforms are also outlined, the Government intending to propose in the coming session a referendum authorising a substantial reduction in the number of members in the Legislative Assembly. In this referendum would also be submitted a proposal to fix the ratio which the members of the Upper House should bear to those of the Lower House. As yet the Queensland Government has given no indication of any very progressive measures. The Liberal Governments that are in power must give proof of their intention to legislate upon liberal lines, otherwise their power will pass from them. As soon as the New South Wales Parliament opened, a motion of No-Confidence in general terms was launched against the Government, but it proved abortive.

South Australian Politics.

The expected change took place in the South Australian Government. No sooner had Parliament met than the Labour Party was placed in power. General pleasure was expressed when Sir Jenkyn Coles, who has been Speaker of the South Australian House for the last twenty years, was nominated by the new Government. This gives the Labour Party a majority of three in the House. The new Premier, Mr. Verran, is a man with a

strong individuality. He is also a man of powerful convictions, and his convictions are in the right direction. His sympathies are all on the right side. His character is irreproachable. Nine years ago he was a working miner. To-day he is Premier of the State of South Australia. He is about fifty-five years of age, is a Methodist lay preacher, and an active worker in the interests of his Church. He has won the respect of his party by his straightforward dealings and his loyalty to the cause of the working man. He is of an uncommon type, that is as a Labour leader, as far as the rest of Australia is concerned, although the type is not uncommon in South Australia. He recognises the stern need of measures that will give more equal opportunity to the average man. He also recognises the working man's enemies in the shape of the Liquor Traffic and Gambling evils. It is sincerely to be hoped that during his term of office such a crying evil as the totalisator will be abolished from South Australia, and that the people of that State will be allowed to vote upon the issue of licenses. The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Commissioner of Public Works—Mr. J. Verran.

Treasurer and Minister of Crown Lands—Mr. C. Vaughan.

Attorney-General and Minister for the Northern Territory—Mr. W. J. Denny.

Minister of Education—Mr. F. W. Coneybeer.

Chief Secretary—Mr. F. S. Wallis.

Minister of Industry and Agriculture—Mr. J. P. Wilson.

Interesting Statistics.

Mr. Knibbs, the Commonwealth statistician, has published some interesting statistics concerning births, deaths and marriages in the Commonwealth during 1909. The year saw the greatest number of births that has ever been recorded in the six States. The number was 114,071. Out of this number, 2,251 were twins and 41 were triplets. Since 1903 the birth rate has been gradually increasing. In 1903 it was down to 25.23 per 1000 of the mean population. Then it progressed as follows:—1904, 26.33; 1905, 26.12; 1906, 26.41; 1907, 26.55; 1908, 26.35; 1909, 26.40. The number of marriages celebrated during the year was 33,775, equal to a rate of 7.82 per 1000. This number was higher than any previous year since 1880, when it was 7.98. The enterprise of some Australian bachelors is shown from the fact that 87 years is the highest age mentioned in the report, while spinsters ran to 69 years. The deaths registered in the Commonwealth the same year were 44,172, equivalent to

a rate of 10.22, the lowest ever experienced in Australia. From the point of view of births and deaths therefore, Australia experienced one of her most satisfactory years during 1909. The report makes interesting reading for those who are fond of photographing the life of the country from colourless tables of statistics.

The Vancouver Mail Service.

In connection with the mail service which has been instituted between Vancouver and Australia, a strong effort has been made by New Zealand to have the steamers call at some port of the Dominion. They have made representations to Canada, with the result that Sir Wilfred Laurier has communicated with the Federal Government, expressing his desire that some arrangement should be made whereby the boats could call at New Zealand on both trips. The plea has been made in the interests of mail and passenger traffic. The difficulty that lies in the way, however, is that the mail steamers, after leaving Brisbane, go to Fiji and then direct to Vancouver, via Honolulu. A proposal of this kind would not find favour with the Commonwealth Government unless some substantial recompense were made by New Zealand. It is understood that New Zealand would be prepared to give up to £25,000 for the privilege of having the steamers call at one of her ports.

Preparing for the Battle.

Just as we go to press the question of the programme being considered by the Labour Party, who has met in Caucus to discuss the whole of their proposals. It is rather a new departure to find the whole of the Government party meeting in Caucus to discuss bills which are to be brought forward. When a party has so much power as the present one has, it may practically make all its speeches in Caucus and pass the bills in the House in silence as far as its own members are concerned. Of course this is not likely to be. There are numbers of members who would be unwilling to quench their eloquence in this fashion. Nevertheless the fact remains that the party has absolute power, and the Caucus meeting of the party to arrange business, in the fashion which is now being observed, gives the community a strange kind of feeling. It is an altogether new experience; one has been so accustomed to a show of impartiality before bills were discussed, that the present procedure, though it may be no more objectionable than party understandings, seems strangely out of place. However, the Government is to be judged not by the manner of its appearance, but by its deeds, and for these we wait.



A Political Springtime.

LONDON, May 2nd, 1910.

In the political world of Westminster springtime came for the Liberals on Thursday, April 14th.

It is ever the darkest hour before the dawn, and it is difficult to exaggerate the depths of despair into which the Ministerialists were plunged all the previous week. The worst rumours were

believed. Mr. Redmond was expected to knife the Budget and fling out the Ministry on the following Monday. The Cabinet, distracted by divisions, was on the point of losing some of its most valuable members. The Tories, exultant, were counting their chickens betimes, feeling quite sure that their eggs were not added this time. Then just as the ship of

State seemed about to turn turtle as she laboured in the trough of the sea something happened and the vessel righted herself in a moment. The Cabinet presented a united front. It was understood that Mr. Redmond was to vote for the Budget, and everything was to go as merry as a marriage bell. The change in the lobbies and in the constituencies was instantaneous and unmistakable. It was as if the

winter of our discontent had suddenly been made glorious summer by some magic sun; and had Mr. Asquith been a man given that way, we might have heard him piping to his Party in the familiar strain of the Canticle:—

Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away. For lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth, and the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.

"Long Looked For, Come at Last."

The cause of this sudden transformation was the tardy and belated arrangement, which was not a bargain or an understanding, that Mr. Redmond would vote for the Budget, and that Mr. Asquith would declare the intentions of the Cabinet with regard to the Vote. If there had been two pennyworth of common sense in political heads,

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Asquith would have met before Parliament opened and arrived at a working arrangement. Because there was no common sense, but instead thereof suspicion and distrust, and a most monstrous fear of seeming to fear, Parliament was kept in a quiver of anxious excitement for two months while the Liberals in the constituencies almost lost heart. The fundamental blunder was one into which



The All-for-Ireland Piper.

"From street to street he piped advancing,
And step for step they followed dancing."—Browning.

[Dublin]

Mr. Lloyd George and many of his followers fell of imagining that it was possible to fight the Lords without first carrying the Budget. If from the very first Ministers had presented a united front and had insisted that the Budget must be carried as the first move in the campaign, the Irish leaders would never have dreamed of upsetting the Government. It was the fatal indecision at the Treasury, the admission in the highest quarters that the Budget might be postponed, or abandoned, or cut about, which nearly wrecked everything. The menacing apparition of Mr. W. O'Brien on Mr. Redmond's flank seems to have temporarily disturbed the balance of a judgment otherwise cool and collected. Hence the hopeless tangle in which the supporters of the Ministry found themselves involved, and out of which they only emerged when Ministers pulled themselves together and insisted upon passing the Budget. 'Twas better late than never. 'Twould have been ever so much better if it had not been so late.

Mr. W. O'Brien
and
Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. W. O'Brien had a ten days' sensation last month, which fizzled out rather badly for him in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George, who is the most accessible of Chancellor, had an interview with Mr. O'Brien, in which that gentleman talked a great deal of what might be done to make the Budget acceptable from his point of view. Mr. George listened to him sympathetically, and probably, as his wont is, discussed the subject "contingently." Whereupon Mr. O'Brien hastened off to Ireland and proclaimed that Mr. George had promised this, that, and the other concession. This Mr. George immediately denied. Mr. O'Brien tried to make good his case in the House of Commons, but by general consent only succeeded in convicting himself of a breach of confidence. Private interviews with Ministers would become impossible if those to whom they are accorded are to be at liberty to publish their version of what has passed without the consent of the other party.

The
Budget of 1909-10.

If not exactly without the alteration of a comma, yet nevertheless without any material modification, last year's Budget, which the Lords rejected, has now been accepted by them when it was sent up last month with a majority of 100 at its back. There are over £20,000,000 of overdue income-tax to be collected in a few weeks, but if the most of that comes in there will be a very small deficit not exceeding £3,000,000. The payment of taxes for which there was no legal sanction has been a remarkable

illustration of the good sense of our people. It has its bad side no doubt, for it opens a door through which a despotic Minister might make his way. But it is to be hoped that it will never be used as a precedent or a temptation in future times.

The Lords
and
their Leek.

On April 28th, exactly one year after it was introduced into the House of Commons, the House of Lords humbly and almost uncomplainingly passed the Budget through all its stages in a single day, and it is now the law of the land. So endeth the first lesson. It was sent up from the House of Commons by a final majority of 93. When it went up to the Peers, the Backwoodsmen stayed away, and the Bill went through without a division. If the before-sight of the Peers had been as good as their behind-sight they would never have rejected the Budget last November. But they were goaded on by their Garvin Gadfly, they were intoxicated by the exuberance of Lord Rosebery's oratory, and they would not be restrained. Having sinned in haste, they are now having ample leisure in which to repent. But our sanguine Radicals are wrong in thinking that all is over except the shouting. The Peers, especially the Backwoodsmen, are Englishmen, and it is not the character of that breed to throw up the sponge after the first round. The Lords will put up a good fight yet, and although they will be beaten in the end, if injudicious speeches are made on our side—like that attributed to Mr. Keir Hardie by Mr. Balfour—it may be our turn to be knocked out next time.

The Signal
of
Deliverance.

The Cabinet which met on Tuesday, April 12th, is said to have been one of the most stormy on record. It was a strange topsyturvy affair, of which more or less incredible rumours have been current in the lobbies. Mr. Lloyd George is said to have been of all Ministers the most indifferent to the fate of his own Budget, Lord Morley of all Ministers most opposed to the creation of Peers, and Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane the keenest for a Radical reform of the House of Lords, to which Mr. Burns is said to have been cynically indifferent. No matter how you may reform it, the more you reform it the more it will be the same thing—a Tory caucus in disguise. Whatever truth there may be in these stories, the outstanding fact is that Mr. Asquith succeeded in holding his team together so far as to induce them to agree upon the following form of sound words, which were in due course repeated to the House of Commons on Thursday

night. Mr. Asquith said if the Lords failed to accept the Veto policy, the Government would feel it their duty immediately to tender advice to the Crown "as to the steps that will have to be taken if that policy is to receive statutory effect in this Parliament." The Prime Minister proceeded :—

The precise terms of that advice, of course, it will not be right for me to say now, but if we do not find ourselves in a position to ensure that statutory effect shall be given to that policy in this Parliament, we shall then either resign our office or recommend a dissolution of Parliament. Let me add this—in no case would we recommend a dissolution except in such circumstances as will secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people as expressed at the general election will be carried into law.

The Liberals roared with delight, the Tories foamed with rage, and from that moment the whole political situation has been transfigured.

**What
Mr. Asquith Meant.**

The language is carefully guarded, for it does not assume that it is necessary our policy should receive statutory effect in this Parliament. There is an "if," and there is great virtue in an "if." Mr. Asquith can advise the Crown that certain things must be done if a certain result is to be attained in this Parliament, without in any way committing himself to advise the Crown to do those things, assuming that His Majesty sees no reason why the result should be attained in this Parliament. The distinction is important, because it is to the last degree improbable that Mr. Asquith would advise the King to take the steps indicated in this Parliament. The majority is not good enough, Ministers themselves being judges, to "ask for the employment of the Royal prerogative, not as a favour, but as an instrument to the use of which, in case of political necessity, they are entitled." The advice Mr. Asquith will give the King will be, not the authoritative counsel of him who must be obeyed, but the communication of information to the effect that if our policy is to be carried out in this Parliament it can only be brought about in a certain way. Mr. Asquith, I take it, assumes that the King will certainly not take the initiative in making four hundred Peers in order to extinguish the House of Lords on the strength of a majority of a hundred in the House of Commons. What then?

The Alternatives.

Mr. Asquith tells us that he will either resign or dissolve, but he will not dissolve except under such conditions as will secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people as expressed at the Election will be carried into law. This is generally understood to mean that Mr.

Asquith intends to tell the King that if he comes back with a majority which shows unmistakably what is the will of the people with regard to the veto of the House of Lords, he will refuse to take office unless the King will make use of his prerogative to give effect to the judgment of the people. It is not assumed that he will necessarily specify to the King in advance what advice he will give him. He may advise the creation of Peers or he may advise the withholding of writs; but in one way or another he will make it absolutely clear that if he dissolves and comes back with a sufficient majority the will of the country shall be made to prevail over the obstinacy of the Peers. Of course, what everyone hopes is that if the Liberals come back with a majority of one hundred and fifty the Peers would climb down without forcing matters to an extremity. On the other hand, they may not. Everything probably depends upon the nature of the Liberal majority, for if there is no Liberal majority the question will not arise, and the Government of the country will pass once for all into the hands of the Peers.

**The Hope
of
the Situation.**

Both sides are manœuvring in order to secure the support of the King, who, by our Constitution, is not in a position which enables him to cast a weight on either side. The Tories are spoiling their own game by a premature attack upon the Liberals for their alleged desire to exploit the Crown in the interests of revolution. The Liberals, on the other hand, will need to walk very warily if they are not to afford some justification for the 'Tories' declaration, through their canvassers and their speakers, that every vote cast for the Liberals is a vote cast for the coercion of the King. The best way out would be for the King to use, not his prerogative, but his influence in order to bring about a compromise between both parties which would secure the Liberals the right to a majority in the Second Chamber when the nation was shown at a General Election to be in a Liberal majority. This is not so impossible as it appears at first sight, for there are some remnants of statesmanship left in the Opposition ranks. The danger is that Mr. Balfour may not be powerful enough to compel the violent man to listen to reason.

**Lord Rosebery's
Appeal**

Lord Rosebery, who has already rendered incalculable service to the cause of reform by inducing the Peers to pass a resolution that henceforth the possession of a peerage in itself should no longer give the right to sit and vote in the House

of Lords, has now added to his services to the nation by making an impassioned appeal in the *Times* to the leaders of the Opposition to drop Tariff Reform in order to concentrate all the Unionist forces in opposition to the Veto resolutions. His letter has rendered us all great service, if only because it acted as the touchstone to the sincerity of the professions of our opponents. A few—among whom Lord Salisbury, Lord St. Aldwyn, Lord Londonderry, Professor Dicey and Sir Edward Fry are conspicuous—have responded favourably to Lord Rosebery's appeal; but they represent the remnants of the genuine Conservatives. The Tariff Reformers—that is to say, the Protectionists—who were out for plunder, simply foam at the mouth at Lord Rosebery's suggestion. Mr. Garvin has exhausted his expletives in denouncing and ridiculing the suggestion that Tariff Reform should even be shunted by the appointment of a Royal Commission. It is an edifying spectacle, and one which ought to help towards a satisfactory compromise. No one wants a dissolution, and Mr. Balfour will want it less than ever, for he sees his own party is all at sixes and sevens. The Liberals, however, are in high spirits, and believe that they are certain to come back with a majority at least as large as they have at present. It will be a majority that means business, and will not fool away two months of the next Session in arriving at an understanding upon the plan of campaign.

The Recovery of Goldwin Smith.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has not only recovered from what at one time was feared might be a fatal indisposition following upon an accident in which he broke his leg, but is as vigorous as ever with his pen. He wrote to the *Spectator* last month the following brief but characteristic note on the Crisis:—

Lord Rosebery, we trust, has found the key to the situation. But it is to be hoped that he will leave no trace or odour of aristocracy in the composition of the Upper House. Aristocracy has had its day. It once was necessary. No man of sense reviles it. But its day is long past. If this seems intrusive, remember that the Colonies also are under the Imperial Legislature. You want an Upper House of Council for the Empire trusted by all. Depend upon it, without legal privilege any titled man in England will still get the benefit of his title.

The Popularity of the Peers.

The Peers are popular enough personally, and every other Radical in his heart of hearts would like to be created a Peer. Some of them, indeed, pay great sums to obtain a title. But while as local magnates they are respected, as hereditary legislators they are despised. That this is so we have on the best of all authorities, viz., that

of the Peers themselves and of the Tory backers. Nothing is more encouraging than the uniform testimony of all Unionist agents in Scotland and the North of England that the Unionist electors will not tolerate the hereditary House any longer. At any cost—without counting the cost—the hereditary House must be thrown overboard if the ship of the Union is not to be wrecked. The contrast between the popularity of Peers “in their lairs” and their unpopularity as legislators is that in the one case they have on the whole tried to do their duty according to their lights, whereas in the latter they have habitually shirked the task to which they were summoned by the Sovereign. Absentee legislators earn general contempt.

The French General Election.

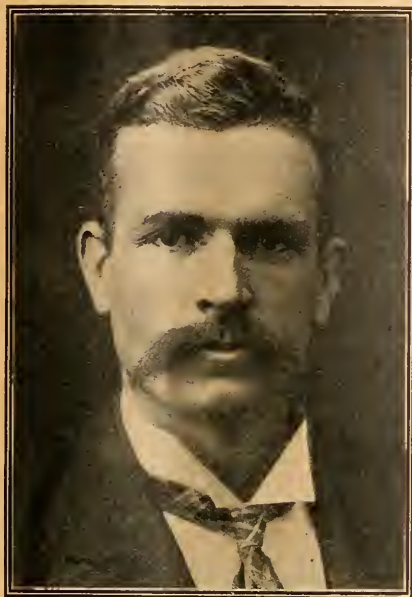
The French General Election, which took place last month, left parties very much as they were before the Dissolution. M. Briand is to be congratulated upon the approval which the nation has registered in his favour. Eight million voters went to the poll. The Republican vote went up and the Opposition vote went down. On the first ballot the Socialists won three seats, but “as you were” seems to be the order of the day in France. The cause of proportional representation appears to have made some headway, but no matter how France may vote, the result will be much the same.

The Cotton Crop of 1910.

A disaster of almost unprecedented magnitude has overwhelmed the cotton crop of the Southern States of America. A frost as sudden, as universal—outside Florida—as the blight which struck the potato crop of Ireland in 1846, destroyed the cotton plants in millions of acres. The damage is estimated at six millions sterling. Nine-tenths of the cotton crop of Louisiana and Mississippi are said to have been destroyed. The catastrophe is an opportune reinforcement of the many arguments that have been used in favour of developing cotton production in other parts of the world. No staple industry should have to depend absolutely upon supplies drawn from a single area which the sudden fall of the thermometer might render barren.

The Australian Elections.

For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth the contest at the Federal Election has been a straight fight between two Parties, instead of a three-cornered contest. For the first time also one of the Parties commanded the hearty support of the State Premiers, and yet the result of the Election was a victory for Labour all along the line.



Mr. A. Fisher.

Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth.

The rout of the Fusionists was little short of a *débâcle*. All things considered, the result is not so much a political as a class victory. The differences in the programmes of the two Parties are not enough to account for such a sweeping Labour victory. The result would seem to be rather due to the determination of the working men as a class to be politically represented in the Federal Parliament. If this is really the case there is little likelihood of the Labour Party suffering a defeat at future elections, unless, of course, power brings internal dissension in its train. The Labourites now number 41, the Fusionists 30, and the Independents 4; whereas when Parliament was dissolved the figures were: Labourites 26, Fusionists 49; so that the Labour Party has a clear majority of 8, and at the recent Election actually won 15 seats, a remarkable achievement in a House of 75. Mr. Deakin himself, who is personally the most popular man in Australian politics, just scraped in by a majority of 360, his opponent being a young workman twenty-five years old. At the last Election Mr. Deakin's majority was over 6,000. Polling for half the seats in the Senate

took place at the same time, and here again the Labour Party secured a majority of 10. The return of 18 Labour Senators means that there will be an absolute Labour majority in the Senate for the next six years, unless, of course, the impossible were to happen and not a single Labour Senator was elected three years hence when the other half of the Senate retires.

Mr. Deakin and his colleagues sent in their resignations to the Governor-General immediately after the Election, and Lord Dudley sent for Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Labour Leader, who undertook to form a Government. The policy of the Labour Party in the Federal Parliament has always been controlled by the Labour Caucus, but hitherto the Labour Leader has been allowed to select his own colleagues in office. On this occasion, however, the Caucus has made the nominations. Labour Members have shown great capacity for administration, and it is significant that the Labour Minister of Defence, Senator Pearce, although at first hardly regarded with friendly eyes by military men, soon earned their warm support, and is regarded as the most efficient Minister who has ever filled that post in the Federal Government.



Portrait by Tandyk.

Dr. J. C. Wright: Australia's Primate.

The
Referendum.

The history of events prior to the Election may be briefly summarised. The unsatisfactory "three-Party" condition of the Federal Parliament was brought to an end some months ago by a fusion of the Liberals and Conservatives, who in Australia are Protectionists and Free Traders respectively, under the leadership of Mr. Deakin. The Government thus formed passed a great deal of useful legislation, and amongst other things brought forward a scheme to solve the difficulty which arises at the end of this year, when what is called the "Braddon Clause" in the Constitution expires. Hitherto the Commonwealth, after collecting the Customs duties, has retained one-quarter as its own revenue, and has handed over the balance to the States. This arrangement was made for ten years only. Thereafter there is no legal obligation for the Federal Government to repay any portion of this revenue to the States. Mr. Deakin, in agreement with the State Premiers, proposed that instead of giving the States a share in the Customs revenue, the Commonwealth should undertake to pay over to the States a sum of 25s.

per head of the population, annually, for ever. As this proposal meant an alteration in the Constitution, it was necessary to take the opinion of the people of Australia on the point, and the scheme was made the subject of a referendum at the Election. The people having declared against this arrangement, Mr. Fisher will have to bring forward some other plan. As the Labour Party strongly opposed this payment of 25s. a head per annum for ever, an interesting situation would have arisen if the referendum had resulted in favour of the scheme.

The chief points in the programme of the Labour Party which were opposed by the Fusionists are:

(1) Restriction of public borrowing; (2) A graduated Land Tax; and (3) What is called the New Protection. The Labour Party has always set its face steadfastly against the Commonwealth ever borrowing money. The immediate result of their victory is that the projected Australian fleet will have to be built out of revenue, and not with borrowed money, as proposed by the late Government. Consequently, it cannot come into being as a real fighting force for many years. This deter-



[11.]

M. Paulhan and His Friends after the Flight to Manchester.

M. Paulhan, with Mme. Paulhan, Mr. Farman, Mr. Holt Thomas, and other friends leaving the Station at Manchester after the Frenchman's victory.

mination not to borrow may have to be modified somewhat if the projected Federal Capital is to be built at once. The avowed object of the graduated Land Tax is to break up the large estates. If it does so it will probably give a great impetus to immigration, although naturally the more successful it is in doing this the less revenue it will produce. The proposed tax is a penny in the pound on all estates of the value of £5,000 and upwards, and absentee landlords have no exemption. The Labour Party is composed of Free Traders and Protectionists, and consequently the tariff will remain as it is; but the Labour Government is determined to see that the manufacturers who are protected shall pay a high rate of wages as a return for this assistance. This they call "The New Protection," and it is to be obtained through the Federal Arbitration Court. The employer who does not pay the required high rate of wages will be haled before the Arbitration Court, and an excise duty will be placed on his goods. He will then have the choice between paying the Government a percentage on the value of the goods he produces or of paying his workmen the high rate of wages.

The Conquest of the Air.

The gallant attempt made by Mr. Grahame-White to fly from London to Manchester on St. George's Day on an aeroplane embodying the latest ideas of M. Farman brings into clear relief one danger of aerial navigation which will have to be guarded against before the conquest of the air can be said to have been achieved. Mr. White was so benumbed with cold that he had to be warmed up at Rugby, and to abandon his flight altogether at Tamworth. Until some method is invented of enclosing the aéroplanist in a chamber which can be heated by the engine there will always be a danger that the flier may be unable to bear the exposure to what is virtually a high wind produced by his own speed. Long flights will be impossible in winter time. The motor has already developed the hideous goggles and the windproof overcoat. What will the aeroplane develop? Judging by the example of the birds, it will develop feathers.

M. Paulhan's Victory.

M. Paulhan, the French aviator, spurred to action by the news of Mr. Grahame-White's attempt, started in hot haste to wrest the prize from his grasp. M. Paulhan, like Mr. White, flew on a Farman biplane—the two machines being almost identical. M. Paulhan and Mr. Grahame-White started from London within an hour of each



Sport and General Illustrations

Mr. Grahame-White Starts for Manchester.

other on the Monday night. The Englishman, starting from Wormwood Scrubs at 6.30, descended at Roade, sixty miles nearer Manchester, at 7.55. M. Paulhan, starting from Hendon at 5.20, descended at 8.10 at Lichfield, having covered 112 miles before darkness rendered further flight dangerous. Next morning Mr. Grahame-White started at 2.50 in the dark, but after covering forty-seven miles he was caught in a kind of whirlwind, which twirled him round three times, and persuaded him to land. M. Paulhan, starting at four o'clock and flying higher, with fifty miles start, reached Manchester at 5.32. The *Daily Mail* prize of £10,000 was handed over to him on April 30th. It is a trifle odd, but it never seems to have occurred to the Tariff Reformers at Carmelite House how unpatriotic was their action in letting the foreigner in to compete on fair terms. A good swingeing protective handicap intended to keep the foreigner out would have been more in accordance with the political ideas of the *Daily Mail*. But fortunately Lord Northcliffe is a much better sportsman than he is a politician. He has offered a second prize of £10,000, which also is open to the foreigner, just as if the *Daily Mail* believed in Free Trade.

Japan
in
London.

Unless all appearances are deceptive Japan will this year achieve a victory of peace which will perhaps be almost as great as that which she has already gained in war.

In the White City which London has created at Shepherd's Bush for the exhibition of the choicest products of the industry and genius of the world, a small army of Japanese workmen, superintended by a staff of Japanese artists, have transplanted into the capital of the Empire a living fragment of Japan. If the weather be but propitious the Japanese Exhibition, with its marvellous combination of quaint realism and imaginative artistry, will attract an enormous company of men and women who, coming merely curious, will depart filled with a new sense of respect and admiration for the little men of the Britain of the Pacific who seem to excel equally in arts of peace and in arts of war. It is well that it should be so, for Japanese popularity has been waning somewhat ominously of late. In America it has almost died out. Admiration has been replaced by a certain uneasy dread which every now and then finds expression



Nigatsudo at Nara.

in more or less unreasoning outbursts in the Press, especially on the Californian coast. British merchants, traders, journalists and missionaries on the Pacific coast of the Asiatic continent look somewhat askance at the rise and progress of Japan. If excessive devotion is not to be replaced by an equally excessive dislike, it is well that the public should be reminded of the sterling qualities of the Japanese in other fields than those of war and conquest.



Omizuza, Shinto Temple, Nikko.

Americans
in
Europe.

According to all appearance this is going to be a record year for the exodus of Americans to Europe. There is nothing particular to attract them except the Ober-Ammergau Play, to which they are wisely going in thousands, but the real cause of the unprecedented bookings on the Atlantic Ferry is that prosperity is booming again. The bad years hit the Transatlantic companies hard. It is well

that they should now have a bumper year to wipe off their losses. A striking feature of the exodus is the increase of bookings to the Mediterranean. Americans have discovered that Southern Europe is no hotter in July than the United States—to the no small joy of the hotel-keepers, who have hitherto shut up during the summer months.

Mr. Pinchot
in
London.

I was delighted to receive a visit last month from Mr. G. Pinchot, late head of the Forestry Department in Washington, who was returning to the field of battle

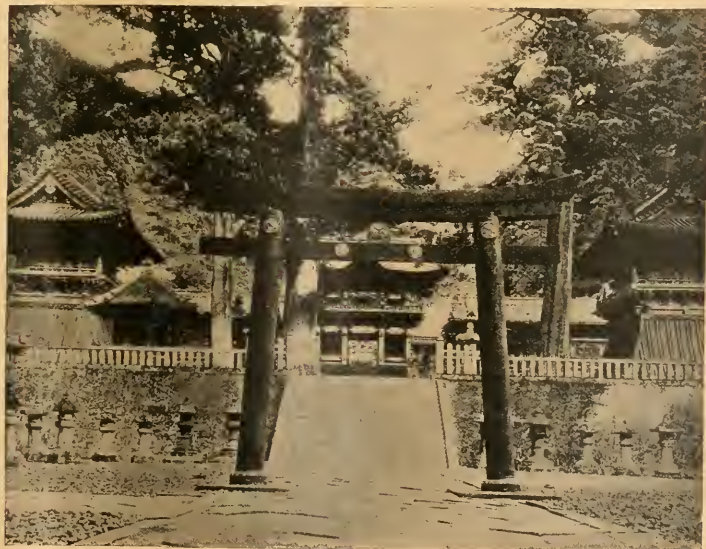
after a brief visit to Europe to see his sister—the wife of the British Minister at Copenhagen—and Mr. Roosevelt in Italy. Mr. Pinchot is one of the rising men of whom we shall hear a great deal more in the future. In his battle for the conservation of the forest and other natural resources of the United States for the whole people of the United States he has brought down upon his head the wrath of all the Trusts and other corporations which wish to exploit the national domain in the interest of private speculators. In his hurried visit to Europe Mr. Pinchot saw much to confirm him in his



Suwa Temple at Nagasaki.



Rokkakudo, Kyoto.



Yomeimon, Shinto Temple, Nikko.

REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS TO BE SEEN AT THE
JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

faith in individual freehold ownership of land by the man who tills it, and in the efficacy of co-operation wisely applied to increase the productiveness of the land. After leaving London Mr. Pinchot spent a week with Sir Horace Plunkett in Dublin. Mr. Pinchot was very emphatic in the tribute which he paid to Sir Horace, whose weariless propaganda in favour of agricultural organisation is bearing good fruit across the Atlantic.

The evil consequences of too much zeal have been aptly illustrated by the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Roosevelt.

B. M. Tipple, who is, unfortunately, at present stationed by the American Methodists at their church in Rome. When Vice-President Fairbanks went to the Eternal City, he, being a Methodist, promised to speak to the Methodists. He was then told that this engagement rendered it impossible for him to have an audience with the Pope. When Mr. Roosevelt came along he was told in advance that the Pope would only see him on condition he would promise not to visit the Methodists. There seems to have been some lack of diplomacy in the conveyance of the message. Merry del Val does not appear to have the suppleness of Rampolla. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, said that he had not contemplated addressing the Methodists, but that he would not purchase an audience with the Pope by limiting his liberty to go where he pleased. Some people wondered, who had not been in Rome, that the Pope should have been so touchy. Mr. Roosevelt, if he had not been so much of a bull in a china shop, might have adjusted the matter without difficulty. The Pope did not apparently object to him receiving the head of the Freemasons, whom he regards as far more deadly enemies than Methodists. Opinion was about equally divided on the subject, when the Rev. Dr. Tipple brought everyone round to the Pope's side by issuing a veritable war-whoop. Speaking on the Roosevelt incident this Methodist Boanetges declared that Mr. Roosevelt had maintained the dignity of American manhood in the face of Vatican tyranny:—

I wonder how many doses of this sort American Catholics will take before they revolt. Is Catholicism in America to be American or Romish? If

Romish, then every patriotic American should rise to crush it, for Roman Catholicism is the uncompromising foe of freedom. . . . The world advances, but the Vatican never.

There is another thing that does not advance, and that is Orange bigotry and intolerance. But the sooner Dr. Tipple is advanced to some other cure of souls than that of the American Methodists in Rome, the better it will be alike for America, for Methodism, for Rome, and for Dr. Tipple himself.

Mr. Roosevelt
in
Paris.

As I ventured to anticipate, Mr. Roosevelt could not resist the opportunity of delivering his testimony against the limitation of families in the capital of the country which has been the pioneer of Race Suicide throughout the world.



Photograph by

[Underwood and Underwood. Copyright 1910.]

"Farthest North" and "Farthest South."

Captain Peary and Sir E. Shackleton photographed together at the Hotel Astor, New York, on March 29th, immediately after the Explorers' Club dinner.

Lecturing to a large audience at the Sorbonne, the everyday virtues, he declared—

included the will to have "plenty of healthy children." A nation's chief blessing was that it should leave its seed to inherit the land. "No refinement of life, no delicacy of taste, no material progress, no sordid heaping up of riches, no sensuous developments of art and literature, can in any way compensate for the loss of the great fundamental virtues, and of these great fundamental virtues the greatest is the race's power to perpetuate the race."

Healthy children, yes; but what about the propagation of the unhealthy? The answer to this question may be found in the legislation now becoming popular in various American States for the surgical sterilisation of the unfit.

Captain Peary.

Captain Peary is to be lionised in London this month. But the American Antarctic Expedition is "off." Money could not be raised

to fit it out, so that Captain Scott will have a walk over to the South Pole without an American pace-maker to stimulate his energies. Dr. Cook is still in retreat. A party of mountaineers from Alaska ascended Mount McKinley and report that they found no trace of Dr. Cook on the summit. Which is not surprising. It was years since he was there, and snow, and wind, and frost make short work of the traces of explorers. Another American expedition is going to ascend Mount McKinley under Mr. Parker, a former comrade of Dr. Cook. It would be interesting and amusing, but not at all surprising, if they should report when they arrive at the Top of the Continent they find no trace of the recent Alaskan explorers.

President Taft and the Hottentots.

Lord Salisbury once created no small hubbub by describing our Indian fellow-subjects who sought election to the House of Commons

as black men. President Taft has now gone one better, or worse, by comparing women whom he regards as undesirable citizens to Hottentots. On April 14th the National Woman's Suffrage Convention met at Washington, and were welcomed by the President in an address which was by no means welcome. He told them that when in his teens he was an orthodox suffragist, but that owing to the experience gained by the Western States, which had the suffrage, he had his doubts:—

The theory that Hottentots or any uneducated altogether unintelligent class is fitted for self-government at once, or to take part in government, is a theory that I wholly dissent from, but this qualification is not applicable to the question here.

He went on to say that he was not sure that if women were enfranchised—

if the power is conferred, that it may be exercised by that

part of the class least desirable as political constituents, and be neglected by many of those who are intelligent and patriotic and would be most desirable as members of the electorate.

This was too much for some of the audience, and they created a public scandal by hissing the President. They might have stood the Hottentot, but the suggestion of the Harlot was too much for their self-control. The President gravely rebuked them, and left amid solemn silence that contrasted markedly with the enthusiasm that greeted his arrival. The guarded allusion to the vote of the Scarlet Woman has aroused fierce indignation in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming, where the women have votes, and claim to keep their undesirable sisters under much better control than is the case where women are not enfranchised.

Arbitration and National Honour.

The opening of the Newfoundland Fishery Arbitration case at the Hague will recall to the public the fact that although the Supreme

Court of Arbitral Justice still awaits its final constitution, there is a Board of Arbitration at the Hague which is capable of doing very good work. In this connection it is well to note a very significant declaration made by President Taft on the exclusion of questions of national honour from the category of those which Governments agree to refer to arbitration. Speaking at the New York meeting of the American Peace and Arbitration League on March 22nd, the President said:—

I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of honour, of national honour, to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honour should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or matters of national proprietorship. I know that is going further than most men are willing to go, but as among men we have to submit differences even if they involve honour, now, if we obey the law, to the court, or let them go undecided. It is true that our courts can enforce the law, and as between nations there is no court with a sheriff or a marshal that can enforce the law. But I do not see why questions of honour may not be submitted to a tribunal supposed to be composed of men of honour, who understand questions of national honour, to abide their decision, as well as any other question of difference arising between nations.

Although this is only the personal opinion of Mr. Taft, he is President of the United States, and his bold declaration will undoubtedly help to ripen public opinion on this very important subject.

Dr. Zamenhof for the Nobel Peace Prize.

I sincerely hope that the Nobel Committee may be induced to give a favourable consideration to the memorial put forward

in favour of Dr. Zamenhof. No one deserves the Peace Prize more than the earnest philologist of Warsaw, who for the last quarter of a century has devoted himself with such remarkable success to securing the adoption of Esperanto as 'the second language of



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE LION OF LONDON SOCIETY IN MAY.

A bewildering programme of festivities has been arranged in his honour. The King will do honour to the ex-President, and there will be a round of dinners, balls, receptions, luncheons, etc., including a brilliant social function arranged in London by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

the human race. Dr. Zamenhof's zeal for Esperanto was largely inspired by his passionate devotion to the cause of universal peace. All Esperantists are pacifists of the practical kind, and it would be a well-won tribute to the initiator of a great reform if the Peace Prize were to be adjudicated to Dr. Zamenhof.

The Smouldering Volcano in the Near East. For the moment there is a lull in the alarms which have been heard from Athens. Even in Crete there seems to be a temporary respite.

But the smouldering volcano called European Turkey is beginning to emit ominous smoke from another of its craters—that in Albania. The precise merits of the quarrel are somewhat obscure. What is not obscure is that 34,000 Albanians have taken the field against the Turkish Government, which is sending fifty-two battalions and sixteen batteries of artillery to reduce them to obedience. As they have seized an important pass and can hold up the railway, they may not be so easily dislodged. The long truce which amazed the world when the Young Turks overturned the old *régime* is apparently at an end, and once more the scimitar, or its modern equivalent, reigns supreme. The Young Turks will probably not be very sorry at having a chance afforded them of proving the efficiency of their remodelled army. If the Albanian revolt is crushed easily, the military prestige of the Turks will be felt both in Sofia and in Athens. If, on the other hand, the Albanians put up a good stout fight, no one can predict what complications may ensue.

The Universal Races Congress. To the general regret, Sir Harry Johnstone has been compelled by ill-health to resign the chairmanship of the Executive of the Universal Races Congress, which is to meet in London in July, 1911. Fortunately, a capable and sympathetic successor has been found in the person of Lord Weardale. The object of the Congress will be to discuss the larger racial issues in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, with a view to encouraging a good understanding, friendly feeling, and hearty co-operation between Occidental and Oriental peoples. The idea is to hold a Congress where the representatives of the different races might meet each other face to face, and might, in friendly rivalry, further the cause of mutual trust and respect between Occident and Orient, between the so-called white peoples and the so-called coloured peoples. Few things are more needed than a mutual understanding between men of

different complexions. A difference of colour in the hide of a man is often a non-conductor of sympathy, and without sympathy there can be no understanding. If the Congress could but provide for the simultaneous bleaching or bronzing or blackening of all the faces of the human race the gain would be almost as great as the sudden adoption of a universal language.

Torture in Indian Police Stations. Lord Morley is one of the most humane of men. No one has written more glowingly than he in praise of the humanitarian services rendered by Voltaire when he made Europe ring with his denunciation of the torture of Calas. As Secretary of State for India Lord Morley has an opportunity of giving practical expression to the sentiment which inspired Voltaire. If the official reports may be believed, which are carefully set forth in a remarkable pamphlet compiled by Mr. Mackarness, torture is habitually employed in Indian police stations and in Indian prisons, over which Lord Morley exercises absolute authority. It seems to be the common practice of the Indian police to extort confessions from their prisoners by methods at which even the executioners of Calas would have stood aghast. To rub cayenne pepper into the eyes of a suspect is only one, and that not by any means the most revolting, of the methods employed by the police, who are acting under the direct control of Lord Morley. The infernal system, no doubt, is of old growth. Much of the evidence quoted by Mr. Mackarness dates back to Lord Curzon's time. But there is evidence enough to prove that the practice is still prevalent. Unfortunately, there is no evidence whatever to show that, with the exception of one solitary case, a single policeman has been punished. This is a matter on which it ought to be possible to take prompt and decisive action. If Lord Morley cannot keep his policemen from torturing those whom they choose to arrest on suspicion, what will posterity think of Lord Morley? He will be judged, not by the eulogium he pronounced upon Voltaire, but by the fidelity with which he applies Voltaire's principles to the administration of his police in India.

American Municipal Democracy in Despair. The crusade against municipal corruption in Pittsburg, which has moved Mr. Carnegie to tears, deserves more attention in England than it has as yet received. The most notable thing is the way in which leading citizens—for example, Mr. F. N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car

Company ; C. W. Friend, president of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company ; and Emil Winter, president of the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company—publicly confessed before the Grand Jury that they had bribed the City Council to secure favours in the shape of ordinances and municipal privileges. There is no reason to believe that Pittsburghers are sinners beyond all the other Galileans on whom the Tower of Siloam has not yet fallen. Her bribers being cornered have "squealed," to use the expressive American phrase. The bribers in other cities not having been cornered have not "squealed," and go on buying up Councillors as if they were pigs in the market. The net practical result seems to be that Pittsburgh will abolish its representative system of Municipal Government altogether, and follow the example of Washington, Des Moines, and some other cities by placing the whole government of the city in the hands of a Mayor and eight Commissioners, each to be a salaried official. If the nine of them were paid eight thousand dollars a year each—the sum is too low ; it ought to be double that considering the opportunities they would have of increasing it illegitimately—it is estimated that they would save the citizens two million dollars a year. Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, after a year's consideration, recommends this step. But what a bankruptcy of democracy !

Socialism in America.

Last month an American city of the second class—Milwaukee to wit—passed into the hands of the Socialists, who elected a Socialist pattern-maker Mayor for a two years' term by 27,622 votes against 20,513 recorded for the Democrats and 11,202 for the Republicans. On the City Council the Socialists have twenty-one members against ten Democrats and four Republicans. On the Board of Supervisors they have eleven against three Republicans and two Democrats. The following was the platform on which the Mayor, Emil Seidel, carried the town :—

Home rule for the city.

Municipal ownership, including gas, electric lighting and ice plants, and the improvement of service from the same, as well as the cheapening of rates.

The sprinkling of streets by street railway companies.

A seat for every passenger in the street cars.

Three-cent car fare.

Cheaper bread by standardising the size of the loaf.

Work for the employed at union wages and union hours.

An eight-hour workday.

Compel corporations to pay their full share of taxes.

Note that at Mayor Johnson's town, Cleveland, the first month's trial of the three-cent car fare showed a profit of 14,000 dollars after paying a 6 per cent. dividend and the cost of operation.

Mr. Hearst's Manifesto.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, who is the leader of the Independent Party in America, last month issued a manifesto in which he defined with

precision the distinction between the Independents and the Insurgent Republicans, who at present are giving President Taft a good deal of trouble. After declaring "I will own allegiance to no party that does not express my political convictions, and rather than be an insurgent inside of any party I would be an independent outside of every party," he proceeded thus :—

To my mind, independents may be defined as insurgents who have the courage of their convictions. Insurgents are merely men who would be independents if they did not place a higher estimation upon their political jobs than they place upon their political principles. An insurgent will never accomplish anything, because he is never willing to sacrifice anything. As soon as a man begins to think and care more about his principles than he does about himself he ceases to be an insurgent and becomes an independent.

Mr. Hearst therefore is in favour of joining forces with the Democrats if his principles can best be promoted by such a combination, but he has no use for the Insurgent Republican, who is 90 per cent. conversation and only 10 per cent. action.

The Missionary Conference at Edinburgh.

The World Missionary Conference which will meet at Edinburgh from June 14th to 23rd promises to be one of the most important gatherings of Protestant propagandists of Christianity that the world has ever seen. It will contain representatives of nearly every Protestant Missionary Society in the world, and it will be well if they could agree upon a concordat which would bind them all over to keep the peace with each other and not to trespass on each other's territory. That the Conference will go so far as to aim at an arrangement with the Roman Catholics, or even with the Orthodox or the Anglican Churches, is not to be hoped for. But on the whole there has undoubtedly been a great softening in the attitude of the various Churches towards each other, and especially is this noticeable in the mission field. The first benefit of missionary activity is that it enlightens the missionaries as to the essential truth and goodness of the non-Christian faiths whose territories they invade. The second is the pressure which common work in the mission field exerts in securing the subordination of sectarian idiosyncrasies to the common welfare of the Church Universal. The Conference will probably not dwell much upon the stimulus which Christian missions have given to the religious propaganda of Buddhists, Hindus, and

Moslems, but that should never be lost sight of. Some day a real Pan-Missionary Conference will be held of all the missionaries of all the creeds, and a very edifying assembly it will be.

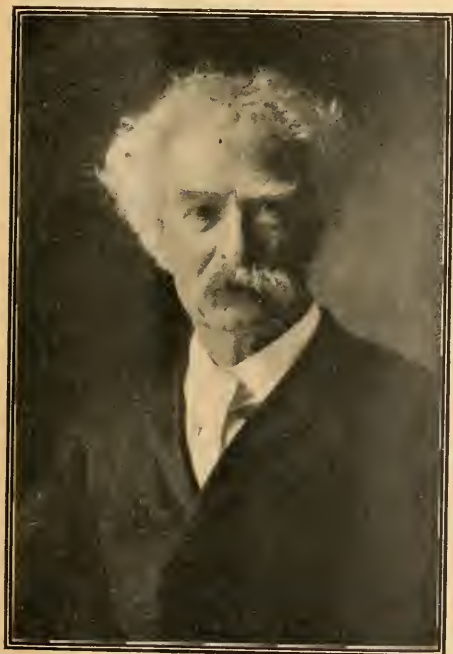
Death
of
Mark Twain.

"Alas, poor Yorick!" Mr. Clemens—for so he spelled the name which all the world pronounces Mark Twain—was indeed a "fellow of most infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." He was the master merry-man of the world, and, like the greatest of his profession, he took his clowning seriously. While he made mankind laugh he ever drove the sharp-edged words with swift rapier-thrust to the heart and conscience of his readers. For more than thirty years he reigned first among the humorists of America—first and best and most distinctively original of them all—a loving, laughing, wholesome human influence who never wrote a word that he need care to blot, and who

never sullied his escutcheon by any record of mean, malignant, or unclean act. He had only one failing—a love for the strong cigars which were seldom out of his mouth, and one weakness—a delight in fantastically exaggerated forms of verbal profanity. But his blasphemy was from the lips outward. In private life he was ideal as a husband and as a father. No one was more lovingly punctual in all the attentions which the lover pays to his mistress, but which the husband too often forgets to pay to his wife. When death left his homestead desolate Mr. Clemens' genial philosophy shuddered and fled, and for a time he abode in the nethermost abyss, feeling that the Infinite, if it held any Being, was dominated by an Almighty Fiend; no other hypothesis could account for the infliction of the anguish of his bereavement. He rallied, but there was always an undertone of bitterness even in the extravagances of his later days.

A World's Benefactor.

It is characteristic that it was at this period, when he grimly protested that he had cut himself loose from the human race, that he set himself most seriously to redress its wrongs. His latest writings—notably his famous diatribe against the Congo horror, and in a less degree his treatise on Christian Science—show how far he was from disassociating himself from the great collective sins, sorrows, and aspirations of mankind. The pains which he bestowed upon his autobiography was another instance, if one were wanted, of the regard which he had for the ties of love and service which bind him for ever to the world's sad heart. Like all those who wrote much, he produced many books which will not descend to posterity. His travesty of the days of chivalry in his "King Arthur" is already well-nigh forgotten. But Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn promise to be as immortal as Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday. It is some satisfaction to know that the world was not ungrateful to the man who made it laugh. A publishing failure involved him late in life in the ruin which confronted Sir Walter Scott. But whereas Scott broke under the task he imposed upon himself of paying his debts, Mark Twain not merely paid them all, but died, so they say, worth a million dollars. Would that all the millionaires of the world had made their pile as innocently, and had given mankind as much pleasure while they were making it as the dear white-haired, white-clad, white-souled literary Yorick of the nineteenth century!



Photograph by

(E. H. Mills.

The late Samuel Clemens ("Mark Twain").
America's Greatest Humorist.



Stereograph copyright

[Underwood and Underwood.]

Mark Twain at the Piano.

The great humorist is here photographed while giving a music lesson to his daughter and Miss Marie Nichols.

A Neglected Duty of Hospitality.

It is estimated that there are about 30,000 Lascars helping to earn dividends for British ship-owners and to carry freights for British merchants constantly employed under the British flag. The great liners which ply between London and Bombay—the P. and O. boats, the British Indian Company's steamers, and many others—are manned largely, almost exclusively, by Lascars. It is computed that at any given day there must be from 1,500 to 2,000 of these sturdy, industrious fellow-subjects of ours in the London Docks. But with the exception of a poor little shelter opened last year by the efforts of a handful of Indian students and one or two Anglo-Indians, nothing whatever is done to show these strangers in our midst the rudiments of national hospitality. They are left severely alone, strangers in a strange land. The little British-Indian seamen's hostel at 373, Victoria Dock Road is only the germ of what such an institution should be, of what it would be if only the need were recognised by a few of those who have made their money out of the Indian trade. The need is recognised at Glasgow, where the Lascar

finds a decent place in which to spend his time on shore. But the North is ahead of the South in other things besides politics.

What is wanted is that the British-Indian seamen, who are shut out of the Seamen's Institute, to which all foreign seamen working under

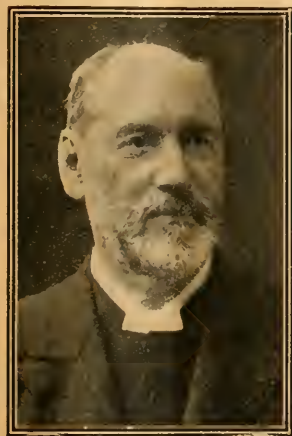
the British flag are freely admitted, should be provided with a comfortable social centre in the neighbourhood of their ships. It is estimated that this can be erected and furnished, sufficiently but sparsely, for the sum of £1,000. The cost of maintenance of the present humble shanty—in which an admirable manager, formerly a British-Indian liner captain, does the best he can to look after the Lascars—is about £150 a year. The larger institute, or home, would probably cost from £400 to £500 a year. This sum ought to be forthcoming. The shipping companies which bring these men to London ought not to leave them without a place they can call their own on English soil. If any of our readers at home or in India feel disposed to extend a helping hand, they can do so either in cash or in kind. If in cash, nothing is simpler than to send a cheque to Mr. J. H. Row, British-Indian Seamen's Institute, 373, Victoria Dock Road. But if they have any of the following articles no longer in use—polyphone, or musical box, gramophone records, bagatelle board, sets of dominoes and chess, pictures and illustrated books, magic lantern slides, etc.—they will be very welcome.

Björnson.

There are so few men left of international repute in the world of letters that the passing in one month of Björnson and Mark Twain leaves a perceptible blank in the fast thinning ranks. Björnsterne Björnson, who died in Paris last month at the age of seventy-eight, was a kind of Norwegian Roosevelt in his way. He would have been President probably if Norway were a Republic, but as it was a Monarchy, he was nearly everything else that man could be who was a Republican. He was the uncrowned king of Norwegian letters. For a time Ibsen and he were the great Twin Brethren of the North. But Ibsen, although the greater dramatic genius, had nothing of the Berserker fire and demonic energy of Björnson, who edited newspapers, managed theatres, ran political agitations, and wrote books all at the same time. He was a good Internationalist, a stout friend of the Boers—as were all good Internationalists in the years of the war—and ever prompt, by voice or pen, to support what he con-

sidered to be the cause of the oppressed against the oppressor, of the weak against the strong. It is more than twenty years since I last had the privilege of spending a couple of hours in his company. We met in Rome in 1888. He was much interested in the Peace Crusade. But it is pleasant to recall he was much more interested in the question of the evidence of life after death. He insisted upon hearing of my experiences in automatic writing and the like. He said that he was much impressed, but not convinced. The time for that had not come in 1888. It has arrived in 1910.

Mr. Asquith deserves the congratulations which he has received on all sides on his appointment of the new Bishop of Lincoln. It was no easy thing to find a successor who would



Photograph by (C. Vandyk.)
The new Bishop of Lincoln.

not suffer very seriously from comparison with his sainted predecessor. There was only one Dr. King in the Church of England; but by universal consent the new Bishop, the Rev. Edward Leigh Hicks, Canon of Manchester, will worthily sustain the great traditions of the See of Lincoln. Canon Hicks has for some

years past been recognised by members of all parties, and of none, as the centre of light and leading in the city of Manchester. He is a man learned in classical lore, but that is of comparatively small importance beside his marvellous industry, wide humanity, and eager enthusiasm for all good causes. He has always thrown himself heart and soul into the work of temperance and other social reforms, and the Diocese of Lincoln may be congratulated upon having found a leader around whom both Anglicans and Free Churchmen will be proud to rally. Nor will any Nonconformist be made to feel, while working under the inspiration of the Bishop of Lincoln, that he is in any way betraying the cause of Nonconformity. The new Bishop must not be confounded with the other

Canon Hicks, who some time ago declared his conversion to Socialism. The turn of the Socialist Canon has not yet come, although who can say how long it will be before his Socialism may be regarded as a valuable asset in his claims to Church preferment?

Is Socialism Anti-Christian?

The word Antichrist has so long ago acquired a specialised theological meaning that it is misleading to speak of the division of men into Christian and anti-Christian camps. But, however we phrase it, there is no mistaking the desire of many Socialists to give their movement a distinctively anti-Christian note. According to a contemporary, who professes to quote from pamphlets published by the New Socialists of Glasgow and Bradford, there are writers in this twentieth century who are proud to declare their conviction that if Jesus Christ ever existed, which they are disposed to doubt, he was "a venomous poison and enemy of the human race." In parallel columns they set forth what they regard as the antithesis between the ethics of Socialism and of Christ. I do not know who these New Socialists are, or whether they be many or be few. But it is probably from among their ranks that we shall see emerge the men who will be the great Christian evangelists of the next half century. Meantime a very significant fact is reported from Browning Hall, Walworth, where they have this year extended Labour Day to a Labour Week, with religious meetings every night addressed by Labour Members, among whom are Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. P. Snowden, Mr. John Hodge, and Mr. Keir Hardie. Among the varied congeries of associations that are centred in Browning Hall one of the most remarkable is called "The Fellowship of Followers." Its members, who are of all denominations, and of none, are enrolled on signing the following declaration:—

Jesus said: If any man would come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me. Meaning so to follow Him, I wish to be enrolled in the Fellowship of Followers.

Among those who have signed this declaration last month are:—

GEORGE N. BARNES, M.P. for Blackfriars Division of Glasgow, Chairman of the Labour Party;
A. H. GILL, M.P. for Bolton;
JAMES PARKER, M.P. for Halifax;
GEO. H. ROBERTS, M.P. for Norwich;
J. A. SEIDON, M.P. for Newton, Lancs.;
D. J. SHACKLETON, M.P. for Clitheroe;
ALBERT STANLEY, M.P. for N.-W. Staffs.;
J. H. THOMAS, M.P. for Derby;
H. TWIST, M.P. for Wigan;
GEO. J. WARDLE, M.P. for Stockport;
ALEX. WILKIE, M.P. for Dundee.

Along with most of these signatures came letters expressing deep religious sympathy. These signatures and letters and speeches in Labour Week form together a most impressive demonstration of the pronouncedly religious character of the chosen leaders of the new democracy.

Current History in Caricature.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch"

The Little Dotard.

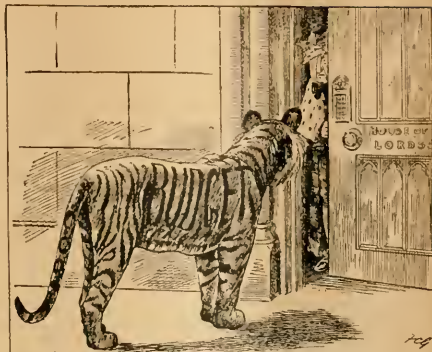
REGISTRAR JOHN BULL (to bearer of venerable infant): "Well, what can I do for it—birth certificate or Old-Age Pension?"



Westminster Gazette.]

The Wild Peer—Which will he Choose?

LORD ROSEBERY: "You'll have to go!"
MR. ASQUITH: "You may stay—but you won't be able to do any mischief!"



Westminster Gazette.]

Back Again.

THE PEER: "Oh, it's you come back again, Puss!
D—d—d—delighted to see you!"

(See Evening Papers, April 28th.)



Westminster Gazette.]

Mr. Asquith Clears the Way.

"All right, my little man, I'll see you're not run over this time."



Sydney Bulletin.

Deakin (the Spiritualist) sees a Ghost.
(Or the defeat of the Fusionists.)



Pasquina.

(Turin.)

Roosevelt's Return.

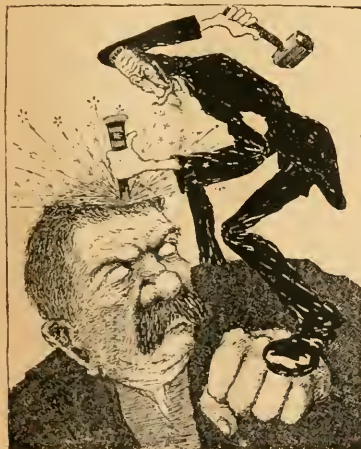
ROOSEVELT: "In the name of America I call upon you to disarm!"
EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS (in chorus): "Why don't you begin yourself?"



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

The Constitution in the Melting-pot.

THE THREE WITCHES: "Double, double, toil and trouble!"
Macbeth, Act iv., Scene 1.



Ull.

(Berlin.)

Electoral Reform.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG (hammering it in): "He won't explode yet."

*Die Amsterdammers***Finland at the Strangling Post.**

NICHOLAS : " You must die ; but I will do it gently.
It is my nature to be gentle ! "

*Rand Dasty Mail.***Chinkius Moribundus.**

SIR GEORGE FARRAR : " For my sake, Chinkie dear, do not die ! Think of your own Georgie and all the money I've spent on you ! "

[Of the first batch of coolies only one remained in Johannesburg, and he was left behind because he was too ill in hospital to be moved.]

*Lustige Blätter.*

[Berlin.]

Threatened Heligoland.

" I tell you, Egir, if you break up that island for me I will compose you such a poem that no sea-dog will ever filch as much as a crumb of bread from you again ! "

*Hindi Punch.*

[Bombay.]

An Excellent Choice.

Punch congratulates the first Indian member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.



Lustige Blätter.

Bribery, or What?

ROCKEFELLER: "Taft! Taft! Take it quick! If the Government won't take all this heap of money from me, I must grow poor."



New York Times.

The British Coat-of-Arms when the Mighty Hunter Arrives.



THE LION-HUNTER HUNTED.



Minneapolis Journal.

Now He Knows How It Feels to be the Lion.



La Silhouette

[Paris.]

The French Naval Programme.

FINANCE MINISTER: "But, Admiral, where do you expect me to find the money?"

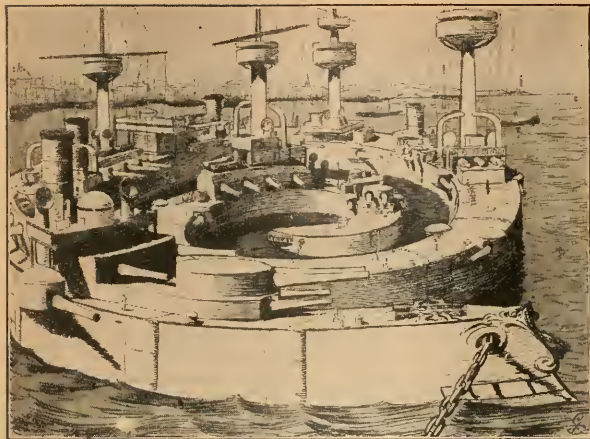
MINISTER OF MARINE: "There's no way of getting things straight again in time if you don't find the money necessary to prevent the fleet going to the bottom!"

M. CAMILLE PELLETAN: "In my day they didn't make such a fuss. The ships went to the bottom, of course, but we knew very well what became of the money voted for them!"



Brooklyn Eagle.

Back in the Old Place.



[U.K.]

British "Dreadnoughts."

[Berlin.]

The German cartoonist suggests that if British *Dreadnoughts* get much bigger it will be necessary to construct them in such a way that they can be rolled up thus, or it will be impossible to enter any harbour.



[U.K.]

Uncle and Nephew.
"One heart and one soul."

[De.]

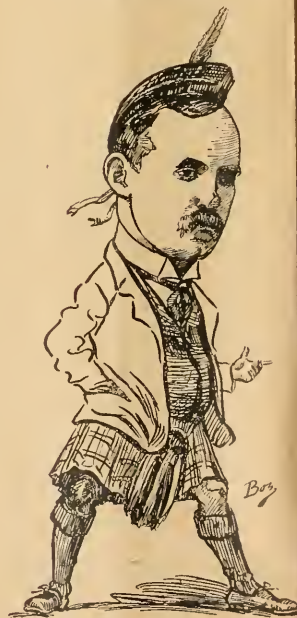


[International Synagogue.]

Unwritten History.

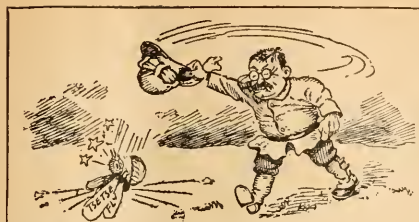
[Baltimore.]

Why John Bull wanted Colonel Roosevelt to stay in England!



[Sydney Bulletin.]

Gibson Carmichael.
State Governor of Victoria.



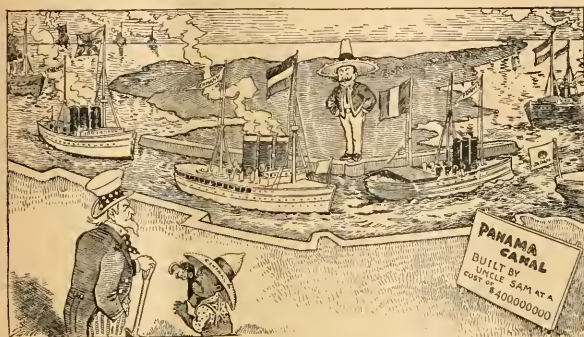
Spokane Spokesman-Review.

T. R. defied the Tsetse Fly in Africa.



Can he escape the Presidential Bee when he returns?

The Hunter Hunted.



Minneapolis Journal.

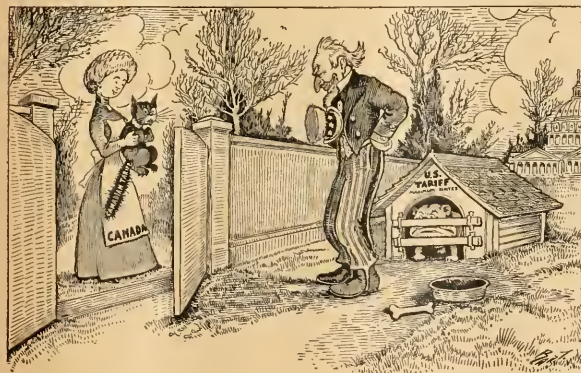
The Decline of American Shipping.

UNCLE SAM: "Say, it would be nice to have some ships now to use in our own canal."



Brooklyn Eagle.

What! Rising Again?



Minneapolis Journal.

Canada and the States—Trouble Once More Averted.



Minneapolis Journal.

Investigating the Butter Trust.



A photographic study by E. H. Mills

HARRY SELFRIDGE OF SELFRIDGE'S.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

HARRY SELFRIDGE.

I.—"SUPPOSING."

"IT all came of supposing."

"What came?"

"This," said Mr. Selfridge, indicating with a gesture the magnificent dry goods palace which has made the name and the fame of Selfridge known to the uttermost ends of the earth.

"It all came of supposing. You want to know how? I will tell you.

"When I was a small boy in a small town in Michigan my mother used to tell me stories. I was an only child. My father, who had been an officer in the Northern Army, had died, and my mother had made our home in Jackson, Michigan. We were not blessed with too much of this world's goods, but my mother devoted herself to bringing me up, and one of the things she taught me in those early days of struggle was the game of SUPPOSING.

"Instead of beginning her stories as many people do with 'once upon a time' as a preface to a tale of bygone days, her tales always looked to the future. 'Supposing, Harry,' she would say, 'that you were a man who had worked his way up, and had made a fortune, let us suppose how you would live.' And then, point by point, she would imagine the life that we should lead in those golden future days. We would plan it out together, she and I, building our mansion, furnishing the rooms, laying out the grounds, and then, oh rapturous thought! she would suppose that my carriage and pair would drive up to the door, and I would taste joy almost inconceivable. To a lad such as I was not all the King's horses and all the King's men could have better symbolised the attainment of the summit of human grandeur. And so it went on. Sometimes it would be one thing, sometimes another, but always it was a supposing of what might await me in the years to come. Visions of possible conquests took shape before my boyish gaze. I felt that things imagined might become real, and my ambition was to make them so."

"In theosophical phraseology, you spent your youth in building Selfridge's Dry Goods Palace on the astral plane, and your energy and industry have brought it down to earth."

"Perhaps so. Although I know nothing about astral planes, and in those days I did not dream of dry goods palaces, I built castles in the air, not idly, but with definite detailed exactitude, picturing to myself working up and up and up, undeterred by obstacles, undismayed by defeats, until I had reached the top. And many of those dreams have since come true."

As I listened to the luminous discourse of the Dry Goods King of London I seemed to hear a prose

rendering of the verses of another American, who was not in the dry goods business, but was poet, man of letters, and ambassador—James Russell Lowell, to wit—who wrote:—

The thing we long for, that we are
For one transcendent moment,
And Longing moulds in clay what Life
Carves in the marble Real;
Longing is God's flesh heavenward will
With our poor earthward striving;
We quench it that we may be still
Content with merely living;
But, would we learn that heart's full scope
Which we are hourly wronging,
Our lives must climb from hope to hope
And realise our longing.

I did not try to quote the lines—I can never remember the text—but I described their drift.

"Yes," said Mr. Selfridge, "Imagination is one of the very greatest secrets of success. I rank it almost as high as Enthusiasm. On these two, as on mighty wings, energetic industry can soar to almost any height. Without Imagination one can do little."

I realised as we talked, as Rhodes realised when he met the Kaiser, "this man has imagination."

And it all came of the game of "supposing" which he played with his mother more than forty years ago.

"It came of supposing," I said. "What is the chief danger to which it is exposed?"

"The lack of competition," he replied promptly. "Competition is the soul of business. Here in London we have no serious competition—no competition, that is, as we understand competition in America. I sometimes fear that I may grow stale for want of the stimulus of the fierce struggle for existence in which in America we live and move and have our being."

I thought of the African antelope which is said to have acquired its marvellous speed by being hunted for its life by carnivores ten miles daily from its youth upward.

"Then how, Mr. Selfridge," I said, "do you guard against the fatal lethargy generated by the lack of real competition?"

"You will be amused to hear," said Mr. Selfridge, "that as I got it all by supposing, I keep myself fit by supposing. I imagine that just over the way there is a vast dry goods store nearly as big as mine, and as I lack the stimulus of having a real flesh-and-blood competitor I pit myself constantly against this imaginary but enterprising merchant over the way."

"How has your 'supposing' worked?"

"Fairly well, fairly well," said he; "but of course it is not the real thing. Still, I have no reason to complain. We set out hoping to sell £300,000 worth of goods in our first year. We have sold about a million pounds worth. What is better still, the sales

in every department are showing a marked increase on last year's takings."

"And the profits?"

"Oh, of course the profits keep pace, and more than keep pace, with the sales; but we prefer not to make too much profit at present. We prefer instead to do a great turnover at only a small profit on each pound. But although I have no objection to making money, it is not the making of money that is the chief motive that drives me. It is the great game that is the thing. A great general revels in the combat for the joy of combat, not for the emoluments which victory brings. So may I say it is with me. There is nothing so enthralling as the conduct of a great business. It is the most fascinating game in the world, and it brings no sorrow with it."

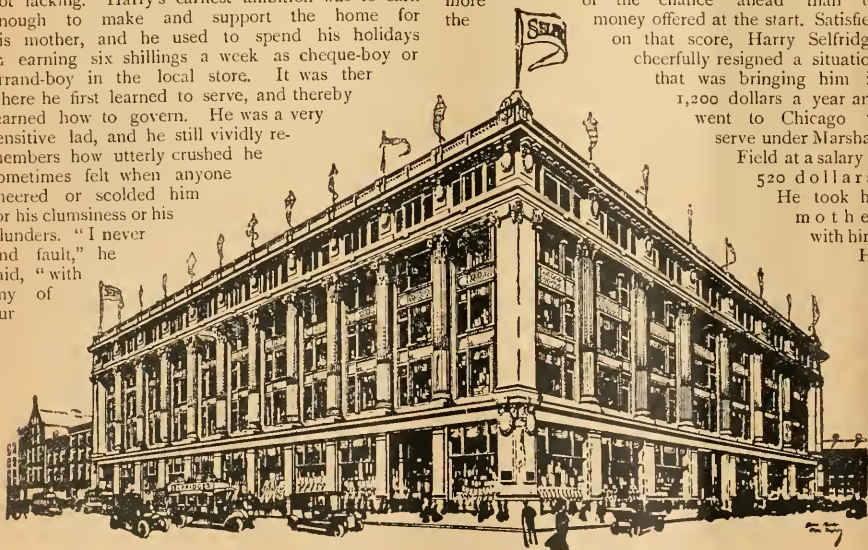
II.—HARRY SELFRIDGE, BOY AND MAN.

Mr. Harry Selfridge, some fragments of whose conversation I have endeavoured to reproduce, more or less imperfectly, from memory, is an American of pure stock. That is to say, he is descended on both sides from the Early English settlers who colonised New England. As already mentioned, he was born in the West, but before he was a year old his widowed mother brought him to Michigan. He was educated at the common school at Jackson, Michigan, and he made his career in Chicago, in Illinois. Like most American boys, he was very ambitious, and the spur of poverty was not lacking. Harry's earliest ambition was to earn enough to make and support the home for his mother, and he used to spend his holidays in earning six shillings a week as cheque-boy or errand-boy in the local store. It was there where he first learned to serve, and thereby learned how to govern. He was a very sensitive lad, and he still vividly remembers how utterly crushed he sometimes felt when anyone sneered or scolded him for his clumsiness or his blunders. "I never find fault," he said, "with any of our

employés without remembering how I felt when I was an errand-boy. Believe me, it is the worst policy to be too harsh with the young. They don't often mean to make mistakes. They are grateful when you point out to them where they have blundered, if you do it in a way that shows you have a genuine interest in their improvement, and have confidence in their ability and wish to do better. Whereas if you rate them, bully them, or sneer at them, you simply destroy their capacity. Nothing pays worse than savaging employés. Rap a boy or a girl over the knuckles unsympathetically and brutally in the morning and you get no more good out of them for the rest of the day."

When Harry left school he got a situation as a clerk in the local bank. He had at one time some ambition to be a lawyer, but a very brief sojourn among law-books convinced him that law was not his vocation. He had a perfect passion for figures, which he retains to this day. Long tabulated statistical returns fill him with enthusiasm. He revels in percentages, and one of the red-letter days of his early business life was that on which he struck his first trial balance. He remained at Jackson, working his way up, first in the bank and afterwards in a local dry goods store, until he was twenty, when Mr. Marshall Field, seeing that he was a lad of parts, proposed that he should go to Chicago. "Will there be a chance to work up?" he said, for it is the characteristic of the American youth to think much more of the chance ahead than of money offered at the start. Satisfied on that score, Harry Selfridge cheerfully resigned a situation that was bringing him in 1,200 dollars a year and went to Chicago to serve under Marshall Field at a salary of 520 dollars. He took his mother with him.

He



Selfridge's.



WE HAVE EVERY PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THE FORMAL
OPENING OF OUR PREMISES—LONDON'S NEWEST SHOPPING
CENTRE—BEGINS TO-DAY AND CONTINUES THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

WE WISH IT TO BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT OUR INVITATION
IS TO THE WHOLE BRITISH PUBLIC AND TO VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS
—THAT NO CARDS OF ADMISSION ARE REQUIRED—THAT ALL ARE
WELCOME—AND THAT THE PLEASURES OF SHOPPING AS WELL AS
THOSE OF SIGHT-SEEING BEGIN FROM THE OPENING HOUR.

SELFRIDGE & CO.
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

was in the wholesale department, and employed his first few years in travelling the neighbouring States with the object of convincing the local dry goods men that Chicago was the best distributing centre in the world, and that Marshall Field's was the best dry goods store in Chicago.

He was travelling in Indiana one day when the incident occurred which proved the turning-point in his career. While waiting at one of the miserable little country hotels for the 'bus that was to take him to the station, he tried to fill in time by looking over a catalogue of goods issued by a Boston dry goods house, which advertised as its special feature its great reception-room—the largest at the time in the United States. He obtained leave to carry off with him the catalogue, and took it to Chicago. In that catalogue lay the germ of the Selfridge Palace in Oxford Street. Young Selfridge—he was then getting on towards twenty-three—little realised how momentous was the idea which was germinating in his brain. "If they can do this in Boston, why not in Chicago?" he kept asking himself. When he got back he talked it over with Marshall Field, and as the result of that conversation Selfridge went East to visit the great stores in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to pick up ideas, and see what hints he could gain as to bringing Chicago up to the level of the Eastern towns. When he returned he reported his conclusions to Mr. Field, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them bear fruit. His salary was raised, and the business began to boom.

About this time Selfridge noticed that the retail business was languishing. Retail business in those days in Chicago was not of much account. The great wholesalers, the bankers, the packers, looked down upon the retailer as one of inferior caste. Selfridge noted this, and believing he saw his chance, he asked to be transferred to the retail business. It prospered under his management, and as it grew his salary increased until it reached a thousand pounds a year. But he kept on supposing. Chicago was now abreast of the Eastern cities. But what about Europe? He proposed to Mr. Field that he should cross the Atlantic and see what the Old World had to teach them in the way of selling dry goods. Accompanied by Mr. Shedd, afterwards a partner and still one of his closest friends, Mr. Selfridge visited London, Paris, and other European capitals. In London he learned much, but he was greatly delighted with the Bon Marché in Paris. It was the ripest plum in the basket. Elsewhere he found little in European stores worth noting. But the Bon Marché showed what could be done in Paris, and Mr. Selfridge went back to Chicago freighted with suggestions for grafting the best French notions upon Marshall Field's.

His restless mind chafed at the position of subordination. He wanted to have a business of his own. Friends were willing to find the capital. When he broached the subject to Mr. Field, his employer said, "Oh, if you want capital I will let

you have as much as you want! But I want you to stay."

"I want to be in business on my own account," said Selfridge; "but if you can make it worth my while to stop——"

"How much?" said Mr. Field.

"Twenty thousand dollars a year," said the unconscionable employé, who at that time was only receiving five thousand dollars. Mr. Field thought a moment, and then agreed to the rise.

"Nervy, was it not?" said Mr. Selfridge; "but in business nerve counts for much. If I had not asked for it I should never have got it."

In a year or two the old craving to be employer rather than employed became uncontrollable. He was then turned twenty-eight, and he was thinking of getting married. He again approached Mr. Field, and reminded him of his promise to furnish him with capital to set up in business. But Mr. Field, like a wise man, did not relish the prospect of bringing into existence with his own capital a young and dangerous competitor. So it came to pass that Harry Selfridge became a junior partner of the great firm of Marshall Field and Co., one of the greatest dry goods businesses in the world.

Marshall Field was a remarkable man. In my book about Chicago, published in 1894, I described him as one of the Trinity of that city, Mr. Phil Armour and Mr. Pullman being the other two. He was even then immensely wealthy. It was in those days one of the amusements of the newspaper boys to calculate how many years would have to elapse before Marshall Field's fortune, if allowed to accumulate at 5 per cent. compound interest, would absorb all the wealth of the world. On recalling this to Mr. Selfridge he capped it with another Chicago story. When the World's Fair was held in 1893, a Spanish Duke attended the Exhibition as the solitary descendant of Christopher Columbus. He was a Grandee, but he was as poor as a church mouse, and a private subscription was raised to send him back comfortably to Spain. A calculation was made by one of the newspapers that if Columbus on his return from America had invested one dollar at 6 per cent., and it had been allowed to accumulate, his descendant instead of being dependent upon American charity for his return fare would have been the possessor of the tidy little fortune of 1,322 million dollars.

When Marshall Field died he left behind him a fortune of £30,000,000, the bulk of which is accumulating to bless or curse his grandsons, who are now boys at Eton, but who will not come into their fortune until they are respectively fifty and forty-five years of age.

Marshall Field's business employed fourteen thousand men and women, and seventy-five lifts were kept busy all day long, as against the modest fifteen which serve the Selfridge house in Oxford Street. In the retail department, which was under Mr. Selfridge,

there were about ten thousand employes, many of whom Mr. Selfridge engaged himself.

Even this, however, did not satisfy his restless ambition. In the last years of Marshall Field's life Mr. Selfridge conceived a great scheme, which he is confident could have been carried out with the greatest ease. Chicago lay in the hollow of their hand. But Selfridge, like Alexander, pined for new worlds to conquer. His project, which was rejected by Marshall Field, then nearing three score and ten, was to establish Marshall Field's Palaces in New York, Paris, and London. If the scheme had been carried out, the four houses would have sold one hundred million dollars' worth of goods in the year. Mr. Selfridge had all the details of the organisation worked out. "Give us the capital," said he and his associate to Marshall Field; "we will do the work." But the man of thirty millions, who had never made a mistake in business all his life, refused to tempt Providence by embarking on this colossal venture. He had enough. So that day-dream of the man whose supposing game had carried him so far remains to this day a mere castle in the air. Some day, however, if not by Mr. Selfridge, then by some other, it will be materialised into solid reality, possibly with additional branches in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. "It is an Empire that I should like to found," said Mr. Selfridge—"a veritable Empire in the dry goods line." But possibly even in the dry goods line the pregnant saying may prove true that all Empires perish in the end of indigestion brought about by over-eating.

Mr. Selfridge began to think, after carrying on the business for some little time, whether he might not have done enough, and that it might be well for him to retire. He cyphered up his gains: found they amounted to the compact little sum of £300,000, the interest of which would enable him to subsist in comfort. He began supposing again. He was not yet fifty years old. He had four small children. After thirty years of strenuous exertion he would retire and spend the rest of his days in leisured ease. He would travel, he would read, he would cultivate his orchids, of which he has one of the finest collections in America. So he "supposed," and after much supposing he carried out his purpose. He retired from Marshall Field and Co. But, as if the dry goods world was loth to lose him, a new business was offered him on such advantageous terms he felt it would be almost impious to refuse. He bought it, carried it on for a few months, sold it at a profit of £50,000, and resolutely began to cultivate a life of retirement and leisure.

Mr. Selfridge told me: "Chicago is a mighty bad place to live at leisure in. There is no leisured class, as there is in the Old World. Everyone whom you meet at the club is in business. All the men whom you know are up to the eyes in affairs. You who have no business feel dreadfully out of it. You are lonely—a kind of white crow in a black rookery. Travel

kept me busy for a year. Politics had no attraction for me. It is a pillory, not a pedestal, which a man climbs who goes into public life in Chicago. It will be fifty years yet before there will be sufficient honour in public service to tempt one into the City Council or the Mayoral chair. A man who goes into politics with us too often goes into it for what he can get out of it; there are some marked exceptions, however, and the public does not discriminate between the few who seek election to serve the community and the majority who only wish to fill their pockets. I stood the strain for two years, and then my resolution broke down. The Cry of the Combat was too much for me. The lure of the great game was ever before my eyes. And so my resolution to spend the rest of life in leisure collapsed, and here I am. That is the whole story."

III.—A NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION.

That may be the whole story in brief, but it breaks off abruptly at the moment at which it is most interesting to the English reader, who knows nothing of his early adventures.

Selfridge's, in Oxford Street, only came into existence last year, and I never went to see it until last month. What has interested me in Selfridge's beyond all the other department stores with which I had any acquaintance is that Mr. Selfridge has attempted to build on the foundation of his department store something approaching to what I described four years ago as the one great social need of London, considered as the great capital of the world. Not as a mere mart for the purchasing of silks and hosiery, hats and toys, pianos and cutlery, but as an institution supplying a great social need, is Selfridge's interesting to me. He is doing, at his own cost, merely as a side-show to his great establishment, a work which I pressed in vain upon the attention of His Majesty's Government four years ago. The subject is of such importance, the need is so great, and excepting at Selfridge's no attempt has been made to supply it, that I reprint here an extract from the article, "John Bull as International Host," which appeared in this REVIEW of May, 1906:—

John Bull prides himself upon the hospitality of the Englishman. Good old English hospitality is proverbial. But while individual Englishmen are hospitable enough, the collective British entity which we call John Bull is a niggard churl, who absolutely ignores the obligations of international hospitality.

If John Bull means to act as host there must be some centre easily accessible to all his guests, where they can find him or his representatives, and where he in his turn can meet them and place his services at their disposal. John Bull as host must have a postal address and an office where he is constantly at home. We ought to have in London, as near Charing Cross as possible, a central office or place of call for all foreigners, where every stranger within our gates could go with the certainty that he would be received courteously and supplied promptly with all the information that he desires. The nation ought to have a representative who would do for all our foreign visitors what the major-domo at an hotel does for its guests, what the various tourist agencies do for their clients in foreign towns, what the

Agents-General do for their Colonists, and the American Exchange does for Americans. There is nothing strange, difficult, or unprecedented about such a scheme. All that needs to be done is to adopt and apply in the name of the nation, for the benefit of all foreign visitors, the facilities and arrangements already provided on a small scale for the convenience of sections. All who have profited by the existing agencies, and who have found them indispensable, will recognise the opportunity which is offered by the provision of such facilities as an act of national hospitality.

Apart from the opportunity which such a centre would afford private citizens of extending hospitality to the foreign guest, it would, within its own resources, constitute no small addition to the amenities of international civilisation. The Rendezvous would be equipped with a good library of reference in all languages and well-furnished reading-rooms with all the important foreign newspapers and magazines. It would also have small social rooms for meeting friends, a large reception-room where At Homes could be given and other social gatherings, and a central hall for the holding of all those international congresses whose increase is one of the most hopeful and significant signs of the times. Registers would be kept of all the foreign residents in Britain, which would be free for inspection to any member. The Bureau of Information would be thoroughly well equipped by a staff capable of conversing in foreign languages. The telephone would be at the disposition of the members. Competent guides and interpreters would be at call. By arrangement with the railway and steamship companies and with the places of amusement all tickets could be procured on the premises. A Poste Restante would be a much appreciated adjunct, and every facility would be provided for changing money, stamps, viséing passports, etc.

To carry out that design I estimated would entail an annual cost to the Government of £10,000. Mr. Selfridge has not attempted to carry out the whole design, but he has made a very good beginning, and there is no reason why, as the name and the fame of Selfridge's spreads abroad throughout the world, he should not develop that particular department until it really justifies its recognition as an international institution discharging international obligations.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be glad to know that when they come to London they will find at Selfridge's, provided for them free of cost, a bright, airy and spacious apartment, or series of apartments, in which they can be supplied with all the things they desire, and where they are afforded all the facilities which they need for making themselves at home in London. Round the corner they will find an Information Bureau, served by an accomplished staff, which holds itself in readiness to answer any question upon any subject and give information to anybody who applies for it in person or by telephone at any hour of the day. At present there are only two or three persons engaged in this office; but when it becomes generally known that anyone can get to know anything by looking into Selfridge's or by telephoning to the Information Bureau, this staff will have to be largely increased. The Travel Bureau, the Information Bureau, and the rooms for different nationalities, form, as you may see, the nucleus of a whole. In connection therewith there is a library, news-room, and spacious drawing and reading rooms, supplied with all conveniences for correspondence, and all this is at the disposal of any

persons who come into the store. No stipulation is made as to their being purchasers of goods. There is also a roof garden, in which teas are served in summer time, from which a breath of fresh air with extensive views can be obtained over all Western London.

This it is which constitutes the distinctive glory of Selfridge's, which at once differentiates it from all other existing institutions of private firms or dry good stores in the City of London. It is a reproach to us that it should have been left to an American to attempt to supply one of the great needs of a cosmopolitan city such as ours; but all the more honour is due to Mr. Selfridge for having perceived the need and to have made so public-spirited an effort to supply it.

IV.—"SELFRIDGE'S."

I lunched with Mr. Selfridge in his office, which occupies the north-east corner of the top floor of the Oxford Street Palace. The lunch was supplied by the Home Delicacies Association, which caters for all the employes of Selfridge's and supplies them with a midday meal and tea, and after lunch Mr. Selfridge took me round the building, the design, the construction, and the stocking of which have occupied his unceasing attention for the last three years. Our ideas are very conventional as to what constitutes a work of art. A man who builds a great temple or erects a vast monument is recognised as being entitled to take legitimate pride in his work. Precisely the same sentiment thrills the man who has dreams of the creation of a great palace of modern industry, and then by sheer force of resolute will and steadfast determination materialises his dream palace into a solid structure of stone and iron.

Mr. Selfridge, having decided to come to London, looked about for a fitting site. It was some time before he discovered that some property occupying an acre of ground on the north side of West Oxford Street might be bought up and demolished. The site was convenient and central, and an acre provided adequate area on which to rear the building in which Mr. Selfridge hoped to plant his throne, for many a man who has borne the name of king in history has commanded a smaller revenue and has exercised less influence in the world at large than the kings of modern commerce, for now, as in the time of Tyre, the crowning city, our merchants are princes and our traffickers are the honourable of the earth.

The property being bought, the old houses were cleared away. The next thing was to lay the foundation stones of the future building seventy feet below the level of the surface. Some idea of the massiveness of the structure may be gained from the fact that the retaining wall below the surface is twenty-seven feet thick. London clay, unlike the substratum on which Chicago sky-scrapers are built, affords the base of a foundation for such a building. But, alas for the soaring ambition of the man from Chicago! By-

laws and municipal legislation forbade the rearing of a sky-scraper in Oxford Street. Up to five stories he could go, which, with three floors below the street level and a winter garden on top, gave Mr. Selfridge a clear six acres of space in which to display his goods. Fifteen hundred workmen were employed for ten months in putting up the premises, and an equal number were employed by the contractors who were engaged to supply the materials and fittings with which the building was constructed.

It is pleasant, in the midst of the jeremiads with which our Press has been filled concerning the tendency of British workmen to scamp their work, to know on the authority of an expert trained in the hustling city of Chicago that nothing could have been better than the energy, steadiness and enthusiasm which the thousands of men employed in the building brought to their work. "Man proposes," says the old proverb, "but God disposes"; but in West Oxford Street man proposes and the local authorities, the by-laws and building regulations are the disposers of visions. Mr. Selfridge found himself brought up short at every turn. He couldn't do this and he couldn't do that, for a paternal local authority forbade it in the interest and safety of the inhabitants, or of the employes. Hence, many American notions which he had intended to introduce into the palace were reluctantly abandoned, and the building, as it now is, represents a compromise between the Selfridge ideal and the local by-laws.

Notwithstanding all these disappointments, Mr. Selfridge is fairly satisfied with the result of the conflict. The party wall is reduced to a minimum, the visitor can wander at will from one corner of the building to the other without passing through any doors, transferring himself from floor to floor by one of the fifteen lifts, which are all too few to serve the demands of the public.

I asked Mr. Selfridge whether in case of fire the conflagration would not spread with dangerous rapidity. In reply he pointed to the fact that the whole of the ceiling was studded, not with stars, but with automatic water sprinklers, and should the fire break out in any department on any floor the moment the flames blazed up to the roof the fusible plug would melt and a deluge of water would descend and spray like rain upon the flames beneath. It is an old device, and one of well tried and tested utility. The fire itself turns on the tap and becomes its own extinguisher. The floors are all of concrete and iron. There is nothing to burn save the polished surface of the flooring deals, which are embedded in cement which it would be impossible to ignite. If, despite all these precautions, the fire gained headway in any section, arrangements are made very much after the fashion of the watertight bulk-heads of a merchant steamer, by which iron doors can be rolled into position to isolate the burning room from the rest of the building. To build Selfridge's in Oxford Street cost from first to last a sum not very much short of

£400,000, which was raised by the issue of five per cent. debentures to that amount.

When the building was completed it had to be stocked. Mr. Selfridge had built himself a lordly pleasure-house, but it was necessary to stock it with goods which would enable him to fulfil his determination to show the capital of the Old World what American enterprise could do in supplying the best goods at the lowest prices. Businesses that grow are very different from businesses that are improvised, as it were, in which everything has to be created from the beginning. Consider the forethought needed to imagine the possible needs of the community, subject as they are to the constant shifting of caprice; admit, as we must, that to bring Selfridge's into existence is a far more complicated task than to create an army, whose needs after all are very elementary and simple, or to build an ironclad. This enormous multiplicity of minute detail, the neglect of any one of which must make a difference between success and failure, demands an exercise of intelligence to which full justice has never been done in the world of letters. Some day a Homer will arise who will write an Iliad in honour of the heroes of the bloodless siege of the new Troy, which, with all its vicissitudes, its ventures, its hopes and its fears, affords ample material for the genius of the poet.

Mr. Selfridge determined to stick to dry goods in the American sense of the term. Other great stores in London are largely devoted to wholesale business. Mr. Selfridge decided to limit himself to dry goods, and to be a retailer of dry goods, and he found in this ample scope for his ambition.

As we passed from floor to floor, from the Winter Garden at the top, with its miniature target, down to the lowest depths of the basement, where the stokers feed the boilers with the coal which supplies the dynamos with the electricity which floods the whole place with light and works all the lifts, I marvelled upon the ingenuity and patience with which every human want had been anticipated. Books, new and remainders—some of the latter ridiculously cheap, music and sweetmeats, bicycles and toys, and all the multifarious apparatus of sport you will find on the lower floors; while on the ground floor and above stretches a great bazaar such as that which Zola named the Paradise of Women.

Over the whole of this vast establishment anyone is as free to wander as he is to stroll down Oxford Street or Regent Street. No inquisitive salesman accosts you. The goods are there to speak for themselves, plainly marked with the price at which they can be secured, and the attendants need to be spoken to before they speak. If you wish to make the circuit of the whole building, coming out on top, using the lifts, reading the newspapers, writing your letters in the lounge-room, meeting your friends in the reception-room, getting all the information that you require about anything in this world (and the next, for all I know) from the Information Bureau,

finishing up with a stroll in the Winter Garden, you can do all this without anyone asking you to spend a red cent, or pressing you to contribute even the smallest coin of the realm to the cost of the up-keep and maintenance of this concern.

V.—SELFRIDGE'S SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"Good business," said Mr. Selfridge, when I expressed some surprise at the lavishness of what was supplied free, gratis and for nothing to every Tom, Dick and Harry who cared to avail himself of it: "the more you bring people to see what you have for sale the more things you will sell. You don't need to bother them; the goods speak for themselves. As for the side-shows, I am glad that you waited for twelve months before coming to report upon them. A year ago I was assured that no one would use our writing and reading rooms, and that the public would not appreciate the conveniences we offer them. Now you see for yourself the whole place is crowded, and our reading and writing rooms are almost the most popular parts of the building."

Great stores, however, are familiar to everyone since the days of the Bon Marché, and no one can add anything to the volumes that have been written about the great dry goods stores in Paris and America. What I appreciated most was the opportunity of talking to the man who had created this new thing after he had had twelve months' experience of the working of it, and of ascertaining from him at first-hand what the year's experience had taught him.

"First," said I, "about your advertising."

"Advertising," said Mr. Selfridge: "yes, we made a special feature of that, I think, which somewhat impressed the imagination, not only of London, but of the world. But I am more than ever convinced that I was right in coming to London. London is the true hub of the universe. The illustrated advertisements with which we heralded the opening of Selfridge's are to this day being reproduced at the uttermost ends of the earth. It

is amazing what a sounding-board you have in London," said he, turning to a great portfolio in which, on vellum



From a Selfridge Advertisement—"A Tribute to British Labour."



E. H. Mills.]

Mr. Selfridge at his Desk.

paper, were printed reproductions of the full-page pictures which appeared in the London press when Selfridge's was opened. The picture of the herald was one of the most striking advertisements that have appeared in the press for a long time.

"Yes," said Mr. Selfridge, "it was too much for the *Times*. They first accepted it, and then on mature consideration decided that it was too great a departure from the old accustomed usage, so that was the only paper in London which came out without it. Experience, however, taught even the *Times* wisdom, and they accepted subsequent advertisements. I make a speciality of keeping in close touch with the advertising myself, and have done so ever since the opening day.

"By-the-bye," said he, "do you know that any member of our staff who is the first to detect any mistake in any advertisement, or in any printed matter issued by the firm, receives 5s. on pointing it out to our merchandise manager? At first we even gave this reward for an error in punctuation, but punctuation is a subject upon which opinions differ so much that we no longer reward for a misplaced comma, but we do for any typographical error of ours, or for any exaggeration in a statement of fact. If, for instance, we should advertise that we have 5,500 of one particular class of goods, and an assistant of that department knows that we have only thirteen hundred or so, she has only to call attention to the fact that there has been an overstatement of two hundred, and she is rewarded. Think what that means," said Mr. Selfridge. "We have nearly 2,000 persons in this place. They all know that if they can detect an error of fact in any statement issued by this firm they get 5s. You may be sure they are always on the look-out for it. They know it, all their friends know it, and it helps to increase confidence in the accuracy of our

statements. Confidence," said Mr. Selfridge, "is the great thing in business.

"Confidence all round between the employed and the employer, between buyer and seller, between the firm and the public. The old homely adage about honesty being the best policy sums up the wisdom of the world. Men sneer at copybook maxims, but if we all acted on them we would get along much better than we do at present. Longfellow's words, 'Let us then be what we are, and speak what we think, and in all things keep ourselves loyal to truth,' often recur to my mind when framing our advertisements."

"What?" I exclaimed. "No exaggeration in advertisements, no printing in capitals, and this from the leading pioneer of displayed advertisements in London!"

"You may print in capitals for short-sighted people to be able to make out what you say, but exaggeration defeats its own ends. If you promise more than you can perform you lose your customers. Hence our five-shilling premium upon the detection of a single misstatement in an advertisement."

"Is the offer open to the general public?"

"Not now. We found it impossible to satisfy the second or the hundred-and-second man who pointed out a mistake that the five shillings had already been paid to another who was the first to point it out. With our two thousand assistants it is different. The second comer can always find out who was the early bird that snapped up the five shillings worm."

"It would interest me much, Mr. Selfridge, if you could give me a few 'pointers' based on your experience as an employer of English and American staffs. How do you get on with your people?"

Mr. Selfridge simply glowed with enthusiasm as he replied: "They are simply splendid. I never had a finer set of people to work with in my life than the

two thousand who form with me the living organism which is known as 'Selfridge's.' You cannot realise what it is to one every morning when business begins to feel that he is a part of the grey matter of the brain of a great living creature every one of whose two thousand cells is instinct with a common thought—how to do the best for the business. All working together with hearty goodwill and a sense of comradeship from bottom to top—I have never seen them equalled, much less surpassed. There are no better men or women in the whole world to have as assistants than the men and women we have found no difficulty in getting together here. Rightly handled by managers who treat them sympathetically and respectfully, they will do anything, and take a joy in doing it. There is more refinement if there is less hustle in England. You have more courtesy in service and pleasanter manners than

you find elsewhere. I have never in all my life had a better or more loyal staff than I have to-day, and it is yet only about a year and a quarter old. It is a positive pleasure to work with them. With us business is enjoyment. We shut up shop almost with regret and regard holidays as rather a bore—and that not because we desire to make money, but because we desire to live—live intensely, live in conscious union with other people, who are all working with us, and that we are doing all the time."

"Do you have any system of profit-sharing?"

"Not yet, except in certain directions. For instance, sometimes a person in charge of a department is allowed a percentage on the annual sales which are due to his or her energy or brain. We shall soon give a reward to anyone who makes a suggestion of any kind which is adopted for the improvement

of any detail of the business. We do not take in apprentices, but students, and recruit our regular staff from these learners. We do everything to stimulate the intelligence and interest of the people in our employ, and yet we hate anything patronising or paternal. We are all for the development of individualism. The Arlington Association, which our people have founded, is quite independent of us in any way. They have created it among themselves, and it is already blossoming out into a great variety of directions. It has a monthly magazine, a tennis club, a Territorial company, and all manner of associated efforts for amusement and improvement."

"Have you any pension fund?"

"No. Pensions and deferred pay make the employes too dependent upon the firm. We are thinking of opening a deposit bank for our staff, but not until we can arrange with some assurance company for guaranteeing the repayment at call of all deposits."

"Do you find your girls as ambitious and as eager to get on as the men?"

"Yes," said Mr. Selfridge, "and no. Some girls, who have not the instinct of home-making, are quite as keen as the men. Their life is in their profession, and they throw themselves into it with as much zest as any man. But they are the exceptions. The majority of women have their business ambition bounded by the horizon of the

SELFLEDGES

Of CONFIDENCE

THE Confidence of the Commonwealth rests in us, in secure trust—in the price that all others we aim to win and keep.

Our increasing efforts to all we say and do will be directed to achieve the result, in which the bond of Confidence between the great public and ourselves.

We assure that every statement bearing the name of Selfridge shall be in simple language, comprehensible to everyone. The action represented, the merchandise particularized, the price quoted, the advantage described, will be readily well weighed and understood.

We shall say only what we mean, and promise only what we can honestly fulfil, aiming to maintain the high and honorable tradition of progressive commerce. The self-reliance of a customer is a safeguard. Self-reliance is essential in dealing with Service, the promptness and intelligence, must be the latest features of our policy.

There are no empty promises with the public, as when hands we have full faith of success, and as we would be done by us we are to do.

SELFLEDGE & CO.
OXFORD STREET.
LONDON, W.

A Selfridge Artistic Advertisement.

marriage altar. Within that limited vista they are ambitious enough. But it is with most of them a limited vista, and that makes all the difference."

"What checks do you employ to keep everything going up to the mark?"

"The great check," said Mr. Selfridge, "is the automatic self-registering check of the statistical return of sales and profits." So saying, he produced a table of figures wherein were set down with admirable neatness the comparative returns of the sales in every one of the hundred departments into which the business is divided; other columns showed the rise and fall of profit in each department.

"It is all a matter of organisation—good organisation and accurate statistics—and you have no difficulty in knowing where you are prospering, or where to put your finger upon whatever is going wrong. There is a rise or fall in these percentages, but there is a reason for it. It may be bad weather or a public holiday, or there may have been some special line of goods bought as bargains and disposed of at once, but these tell-tale figures enable me to know exactly what is going on. No assistant can be negligent or indifferent without the result being registered in these returns."

"Have you any other checks?"

"A few. We engage, for instance, from time to time strangers as purchasers. We furnish them with money, send them to buy as ordinary customers from our sales-people, who have no idea but that they are dealing with the outside public. The purchaser reports at night exactly how she was served, what she thinks of the goods, what fault she has to find with the material or the service. We had a lady of title for a time who played the part to perfection. But we can never keep a 'dummy' purchaser long; they become known to the staff, and then they are of no more use."

"You have no shop-walkers of the old school. Have you any detectives?"

"A few, very few. It is surprising how few thefts are attempted. People are honester than most folks think. It is the professional thief that we are keen to punish."

"And now to sum up the net result of your experience in a sentence?"

"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you"; there you have the whole matter in a nutshell. Carry it out in all relations of life and you will find that it is a golden rule in a very literal sense. And another maxim that is almost worthy to be quoted alongside it is this: 'If a man desires to be greatest of all, let him be the servant of all.' This is as true to-day as ever, and is as sound a principle in business as it is in morals."

VI.—MR. SELFLEDGE AT HOME.

Mr. Selfledge lives with his mother, his wife, his son, and three daughters in a house rented from the Earl of Yarborough for four years in Arlington Street. It



Photograph by

(E. H. Mills.

Mr. Selfridge in his Library.

is one of the great mansions of London. A little nearer Piccadilly are the houses of the Marquis of Salisbury and of Lord Wimborne; a little lower down lives Lord Northcliffe, who left his house in Berkeley Square some years ago. These houses, entered from Arlington Street, all look out over the Green Park. The view from the windows at night time, when Piccadilly is ablaze with lights and the distant murmur of innumerable wheels comes like a whisper across the silence of the Park, is one of the most beautiful in London.

The Yarborough mansion is famous for its old masters, which make it a shrine of art for many pilgrims from over sea. The long corridor leading from the entrance hall to Mr. Selfridge's study passes by a long line of marble busts of the statesmen of the end of the eighteenth century. To this lordly pleasure-

SELFRIDGE KAJ KO.

SELFRIDGE'S estas la plej nova aĉetadejo en Londono. Tie oni vendas ĉion klon viroj, virinoj kaj infanoj portas kaj uzas (escepte vinojn mangaĵojn k.t.p.). Cent apartaj fakoj okupas ses ekrojn da planka areo. La komfortoj, luksoj kaj oportunaj de ĝia aranĝo estas laŭ skalo ĝis nun nekonata en Eŭropo. Gratifikacioj estas tie nek atendataj nek permesataj. La kvalito de la komercaĵoj tie vendataj estas la plej fidinda, la provizaĵoj estas la plej bone elektitaj, la prezoj, ni kredas, la plej malaltaj en la mondo.

ĈIUJ NACIOJ RENKONTIĜAS ĈE

SELFRIDGE

kaj ĉiuj estas
bonvenaj.

ESPERANTO

Advertising as an Art.

The above is extracted from a full page advertisement of Selfridge's in which the same announcement is printed in twenty-six different languages.

house Mr. Selfridge repairs after he has done his day's work in Oxford Street.

"I have two hobbies," said Mr. Selfridge—"book-binding and orchids. My orchids—one of the most interesting collections in America—are now accessible to the public in one of the public parks at Chicago. My treasury of books I have brought over here." So saying, he opened the jewel-case—for so it may almost be termed—in which he stores the choicest specimens of the bookbinder's art that he has collected in the Old World and the New. It would need an expert and a connoisseur to do justice to this store of beautifully-bound volumes, each with a history of its own, dating back, many of them, to the *ancien régime*, and costing, many of them, hundreds of pounds. One gruesome little volume on Death is bound in human skin. The works of Racine in one volume, printed throughout on vellum, had laid under contribution the skins of three hundred sheep.

Grolier was well represented, as well as all other famous bookbinders, old and new.

The Selfridge family have hitherto been able to live together as a unit. But the time is not far off when the son must return to America to a school in Massachusetts, for which he was entered in the year of his birth. Whether "an Amurath an Amurath succeeds" will be true of the dry goods business in Oxford Street it is too soon to say. One great aim of Mr. Selfridge has been to help make the profession of the retail merchant as honourable and as honoured as that of any other profession.

"We must all continually get more brains into it—more brains and more ambition. In Boston, New York and Chicago the retail dry goods men rank with the best. They are attracting every year more and more university-trained men. We cannot think too highly of a business which touches life at so many points and has its agents, its ambassadors at the uttermost ends of the earth. Do you see this?"

Mr. Selfridge handed me a postcard. It was this photograph of a scene on the Equator, where a long



file of natives carrying bales and boxes were crossing the landscape. On a tree trunk in the foreground was plainly visible "3,588 miles to Selfridge's."

"All paths led to Rome in ancient times," I said. "Nowadays it seems all paths lead to Selfridge's."

"You say that, not I," laughed Mr. Selfridge. "But there is no doubt that London is the hub of the world in business, and I am trying to make Selfridge's the hub of London."

A characteristic utterance from the man whose telephone number is Gerrard Number One!

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

As might be expected, the magazines contain many articles dealing with the political crisis at Westminster, and they abound in suggestions as to how it should be solved.

WHAT THE "QUARTERLY" SAYS.

The *Quarterly Review*, in an article entitled "Revolution or Reform?" says that the practical choice which the country will have before it at the General Election is that between a real but reformed Second Chamber on the one hand, and on the other a Second Chamber at once unreformed, impotent, and unreal. It speaks of Mr. Asquith's indecent treatment of the Crown, but otherwise the article is sane and reasonable. The writer is sufficiently independent of Party to see that the Lords made a blunder in rejecting the Budget. He says :—

The balance of advantage is not easily weighed : but upon the whole we incline to the opinion that, though the Lords have every right to reject the Budget, it is a right they would have been more judicious not to exercise.

But a still stronger proof of the writer's sanity is his observation of the fact that no reform of the House of Lords is worth discussing that does not give the Liberals a fair chance of occasionally having a majority in the House of Lords. He says :—

The evil under which both Houses are suffering is fundamentally the exaggeration of party feeling. What is the real grievance of which Liberals complain in the House of Lords? It is its partisanship. The Liberal Party do not find the House of Lords intolerable because it is an hereditary chamber, although that may be one of the grounds they allege upon the platform. They find it intolerable because they think that it is the obedient instrument in the hand of their political opponents.

What ought to be done is first to reform and strengthen the Second Chamber so as to make it a more efficient check if possible on both parties, and then to restore the independence of the First Chamber so that it may no longer be merely the docile instrument of the party which holds the majority within its walls.

No reform, therefore, will remove the present tension which does not give us a Second Chamber in which both parties will have a more nearly equal chance than in the present House of Lords.

PROFESSOR DICEY'S PLEA FOR A REFERENDUM.

Professor Dicey, in the *Quarterly Review*, pleads for the adoption of the Referendum, basing his belief chiefly upon his well-known dislike of the working party system. After dealing *seriatim* with various objections to the Referendum, he says : "The direct reasons in favour of such trial may be broadly summed up under two heads" :—

First : The Referendum makes it possible, in a way which in England it is now impossible, to get on any matter of real importance a clear and distinct expression of the will of the nation.

Secondly : The Referendum, and the Referendum alone, holds out the hope that some limit may be placed on the ever increasing power of the party system.

"To contented parliamentarians in office it naturally seems," says Professor Dicey, "that all is going

on for the best under the best of all possible Constitutions, and that the Referendum is as odious as it is unnecessary. But a different view may as naturally present itself to observers who stand quite outside parliamentary life and have taken no hand in the party game as played at Westminster."

A POSITIVIST VIEW.

In the *Positivist Review* Professor Beesly strongly urges that the Radicals should waive their objection to the reform of the Second Chamber. He says :—

Other security against counter-revolution there is none. *On ne dirait que ce qu'on remplace.* Nothing, therefore, could be more short-sighted, nothing more suicidal, than the antipathy shown by certain Radicals to all proposals for the creation of a new Second Chamber. Uncompleted by that measure a mere anti-Veto statute would be like a child's sand castle, certain to be washed away by the returning tide.

THE WISDOM OF THE "EDINBURGH."

The *Edinburgh Review*, in a long article upon "The New Parliament and the House of Lords," argues strongly in favour of a compromise :—

It is sufficiently clear that a way out of our present constitutional difficulties can only ultimately be arrived at through some kind of compromise. It is not our English habit to carry great reforms by violence ; and there is no kind of excuse for it in present circumstances. The notion that the Prime Minister will advise the King to create four or five hundred Peers may be dismissed. It is hardly conceivable that any Prime Minister, and certainly not the present one, should wish to make his Sovereign, his Government, and himself ridiculous in the eyes of all men by recommending a step of revolutionary violence which, instead of settling anything, would serve only to increase the confusion.

Whatever may be the result of attempts to limit the authority of the House of Lords, it is made tolerably certain by the debates that have taken place in and out of Parliament that its composition will before long be greatly modified.

We see great reason to hope that our present controversies will result in practical reforms, which will add to the usefulness and the dignity of parliamentary government.

THE LIBERAL BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, in the *Fortnightly Review*, inveighs fiercely against the Veto Resolutions and the refusal of the Liberals to force the reform of the House of Lords. He says :—

If Mr. Asquith has forfeited the backing of moderate men and has sown, as I fear he has, the seeds of party disruption, it is partly because he has turned his back on the question of reforming the House of Lords, but chiefly because he has chosen to combine the work of Constitutional restoration with the work of Constitutional destruction.

But that the Statute Book will be loaded down with a mass of raw enactments is not the greatest of the evils concealed in Mr. Asquith's scheme. Its fatal and insuperable defect is that in overriding the House of Lords it in effect abolishes the British people. Take the specific case of Home Rule. Personally, although a Home Ruler, I hotly resent the idea of the ancient Constitution of this realm being torn to pieces to suit the political convenience of the Irish Nationalists and to clear a subterranean passage for a measure that, if it dared to show its head above ground, would be instantly annihilated.

The author of "Musings Without Method," in *Blackwood's*, says :—"Henceforth no one who guards zealously the honour of his country can regard Mr.

Asquith as anything better than his country's enemy," and the moral he draws is that no Unionist should have any social intercourse with Mr. Asquith or any of his followers.

LORD HALIFAX'S REFORM BILL.

Writing in the *Dublin Review*, Lord Halifax sets forth his idea as to the best way of reforming the House of Lords. He asks:—

Why should not the date of the Union of England and Scotland be taken as a starting-point? The Scotch peerage elects its own representatives for each Parliament. Why should not the principle which obtains in Scotland be extended to the English peerage, leaving all peerages prior to 1700 untouched? There are not a great many of them. Let the different orders of the peerage subsequent to that date elect representatives of their respective orders; so many Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, to represent the rest in the then Parliament. Such an arrangement would greatly diminish the number of the hereditary peers summoned to Parliament. In the same way, exclude all Bishops subsequent to the accession of Henry VIII. By this means the old historical Sees and Titles would be preserved in the House of Lords, the number of Bishops summoned to Parliament would be reduced, and room would be provided which would enable the King, on the advice of the Prime Minister for the time being, to summon to any Parliament all such persons as he might desire to see included in that Parliament, the number, of course, being limited and determined by what is thought, together with the hereditary and elected peers, the proper number to constitute the whole Upper House. Peers who were Lord Lieutenants of Counties, who had held Cabinet Offices, who had been Governors of Colonies, Ambassadors, etc., and those who had sat for any time in the House of Commons would retain their seats in the House of Lords irrespective of such election. Peers deprived of their seats in the House of Lords would be eligible for the House of Commons.

ANOTHER SOLUTION.

Mr. J. F. Hope, M.P., thinks the difficulties of basing an Upper House upon the elective principles are very real. He prefers nomination by the Crown:—

If the Crown were empowered to choose 150 members of the present House, and add to them a number of life Peers, who in no event should exceed another 100, all the best elements in the present system would be retained, with a great infusion of fresh life. At the same time it is clear that no unlimited power of appointment ought to be exercised, otherwise a powerful Minister would make the whole House subservient to his individual will. Certainly not more than twenty life Peers ought to be created in any year; but however the scheme be worked out in detail, it is on the double principle of selection from within and addition from without, in both cases by the act of the Sovereign, that the creation of a strong and efficient Second Chamber seems most likely to be based.

A Liberal, who follows Mr. Hope, maintains that no change in the composition of the Lords, short of complete reconstitution, can serve as a substitute for the alteration in the nature of the veto.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S REFORM SCHEME.

Lord Dunraven, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Constitutional Sham Fight, explains not very clearly his ideas as to the reform of the House of Lords. He says:—

Qualification has the merit of simplicity, but it is difficult to see how young men are to find opportunities of becoming qualified. Qualification should, I think, be sought mainly in Parlia-

mentary and departmental experience—great pro-consular ideals are not always compatible with practical Parliamentary procedure. Tenure by election, whether by Peers or outside constituencies, should be for a fixed and fairly long term, a certain proportion retiring periodically and being eligible for re-election. The object of any Second Chamber is to check violent and temporary changes and to ensure recognition of steady and permanent changes of public opinion; election for the life of a Parliament might fail in the first case, and election for the life of the individual might fail in the second. The prerogative of the Crown cannot be interfered with, and a reformed House would consist of Lords of Parliament nominated, chosen by the hereditary Peers, sitting in virtue of office or qualification, and recommended by outside constituencies.

LORD RIBBLESDALE'S WARNING.

Lord Ribblesdale has a good word to say for Mr. Asquith in the *Nineteenth Century*. He thinks the Premier has shown great skill in keeping his Cabinet together. But Lord Ribblesdale warns him that he is now face to face with a great difficulty:—

If advice of the kind Mr. Asquith may have to tender is not accepted, his political opponents will be able to go to the country with their bands playing "God Save the King," and the Lion and the Unicorn intertwined with the insignia of every Conservative club in the kingdom. Mr. Asquith, on the other hand, if he has to go to the country, cannot get out of the fact that he has tendered advice "to the most popular man in the country" which has not been taken.

This, however, is a mistake on the part of Lord Ribblesdale. Mr. Asquith will not advise the King to make Peers in this Parliament. To advise the Crown what would have to be done "if" the Veto were to be abolished in this Parliament is merely to give the King information as to an obvious fact. The advice mandatory is not contemplated till after the Dissolution.

ONE CHAMBER OR TWO?

In the *Contemporary Review* Professor Morgan makes a comprehensive survey of the Second Chambers of the world without coming to any more decided conclusion except that no two Second Chambers are alike, and that some of them are of no use. There is no such uncertain sound about Mr. Harold Spender's article, "One Chamber or Two?" He mentions the example of Norway as a case in point, justifying Single Chamber men, and he asks, "Is there any country where Second Chambers are of any value in the work of government? Is there any country where they are not an embarrassment and a hindrance?" And he answers, "No, not one!" Everywhere Second Chambers are centres of obstruction, if not of actual corruption. As for an elective Chamber in place of the House of Lords, Mr. Harold Spender fears that it may be a case of "new presbyter" being but "old priest" writ large. Such a Chamber, he says, might prove an even more formidable fortress of vested interest, political prejudice, and social privilege than the present House of Lords. Which is no doubt true.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Alf. V. Dicey wails aloud in the *Nineteenth Century* that we are "on the brink of an abyss." Mr. Harold Cox follows him with an article

declaring that compromise on the Constitutional issue is impossible, because at any cost the Lords must stick to the veto on finance. But he pleads for the adoption of a compromise within the ranks of the Opposition in the shape of the relegation of Tariff Reform to a non-Party Royal Commission. To this suggestion Mr. Maxse in the *National* replies with a thunderous "Impossible!" Mr. Mond, M.P., in the *English Review*, suggests that a certain statutory majority should be insisted upon, which, on being registered in the lobbies of the Commons, after the rejection of any Bill by the Lords, should suffice to secure for that Bill the Royal Assent.

A UNIONIST ON THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

THE *National Review* again indulges in plain speaking as to the unsatisfactory state of the Unionist Party, its leaders, its Central Office, and its local organisation. Mr. Maxse says frankly that—

"The re-entry of the last Unionist Cabinet or of anything resembling it would be such a calamity to our Party, putting aside all consideration for the country, as to amount to a catastrophe."

The Central Office of the Party organisation is simply an appendage—

to the Whips' Room in the House of Commons, which many Unionists regard as the seat of mischief in the Party. Unionism is an over-centralised bureaucracy run by "good fellows" who don't understand their business. As regards the new blood so urgently required and so imperatively demanded, there is Mr. Bonar Law, who is clearly marked out as the next President of the Board of Trade, and Sir Edward Carson, whose inclusion is essential in order to give blood and backbone to Unionism. There is another man who cannot decently be excluded—namely, Mr. F. E. Smith, who is pronounced by experienced observers as the most effective platform speaker since the days of Lord Randolph Churchill.

Mr. Cave must also be in the Cabinet.

In the constituencies Mr. Locker Lampson, M.P., says there must be a revolution in the selection of Unionist candidates:—

It no longer suffices the Unionist candidate to be described in the local Press as "neatly dressed and a perfect gentleman," for the man they call "a perfect gentleman" in modern politics is very often a perfect ass.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

WHAT MR. JOSEPH FELS THINKS OF THE PEERS.

WRITING on some fruits of landlordism to the *Twentieth Century Magazine*, Mr. Joseph Fels refers to the land agitation that has been raised by the Budget in England. Mr. Fels has a directness of speech that possibly members of the English nobility would think almost blunt rudeness. Mr. Fels says:—

As Tax Dodgers the Lords of England have long held the championship. Their contemptible meanness towards the poor and unfortunate almost surpasses belief. Stealing candy from children would be considered a noble and generous act compared to the whole record of the House of Lords in the matter of taxation.

Said Richard Cobden, speaking in the House of Commons, December 17th, 1845:—

"I warn ministers, and I warn landlords and the aristocracy of this country, against forcing on the attention of the middle and industrial classes the subject of taxation. For...

might as I consider the fraud and injustice of the Corn Laws, I verily believe, if you were to bring forward the history of taxation in this country for the last 150 years, you will find as black a record against the landowners as even in the Corn Law itself. I warn them against ripping up the subject of taxation. If they want another league at the death of this one—if they want another organisation and a motive—then let them force the middle and industrial classes to understand how they have been cheated, robbed, and bamboozled."

If anyone doubted he had only to read a landowner's attempted reply or attend a Tory meeting and listen to a Tory speaker to become convinced not only of the truth of the indictment against the landed gentry, individually and collectively, but that here was a monstrous wrong that called for immediate remedy. For it should not be overlooked, though it often is, that the vast wealth which finds its way to the pockets of English landlords must be produced by someone. It does not fall from heaven, nor is it cast up by the sea. It is the product of human labour, toil, and endeavour, and when the pride and boast of any class in a community is that they do not work, that neither they nor their ancestors for many generations back were ever "tradesmen," and when it is apparent that this class enjoys all the things which workers or "tradesmen" produce, it must be equally manifest that some men are working without getting while other men are getting without working—that some are unjustly enriched while others are robbed.

WHAT IS THE COCOA PRESS?

MR. MAXSE, in the *National Review*, publishes an article entitled "The Cocoa Press and its Masters." The following are the so-called Cocoa papers:—

	Ordinary Shares owned by the Cocoa Interest.
London morning dailies . . .	{ The <i>Daily News</i> . . . All
	{ The <i>Morning Leader</i> . . . 70 per cent.
London evening daily . . .	The <i>Star</i> . . . 70 per cent.
London weekly review . . .	The <i>Nation</i> . . . 36 per cent.

Mr. Maxse frames his indictment as follows:—

1. That the cocoa industry which controls the "Cocoa Press" is a protected industry, especially in its chocolate branch, sheltered against foreign competition by protective duties.
2. That Messrs. Cadbury's fortune is associated with the use in the past of raw cocoa provided by "slavery of the most atrocious kind" in the Portuguese colonies.
3. That Messrs. Cadbury abstained from a campaign against this "slavery" for a long term of years and concurred in the silence of the *Daily News*. During all the period that the *Daily News* was vociferating against Chinese "slavery" in South Africa and keeping silent on Portuguese slavery, Messrs. Cadbury were buying and using slave-grown cocoa.

After stating the evidence in support of this indictment, Mr. Maxse sums up as follows:—

Thus the points of the indictment have been made good. The noble organs of the "Cocoa Press" exist to make known their masters' "decisions." Those masters wage war on Tariff Reform while profiting themselves by Protection. The cocoa magnates profess Christianity in its most sublime form. They showed it practically in the past by allowing their organs to attack what they untruthfully call "slavery" in the Transvaal, while sparing a far more odious form of servitude in the Portuguese colonies which provided the cocoa-manufacturers with the raw material of their trade. They are showing it practically to-day by setting their own country by the ears, by selling betting news, and by slandering their countrymen. They stand before the nation as responsible for a type of journalism unbalanced, untruthful, violent, detrimental to all the deeper British interests and the cause of justice itself. To them much has been given, and of them much should be required. What they have done is to show the world the power of cant, and thus to discredit all who make philanthropic professions.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE KING.

The *Contemporary Review* gives a leading position in its columns to an anonymous article entitled "The Opportunity of the King." The greater part of the article is devoted to a *résumé* of the position taken up by the Peers on the question of new creations by patents or Writs of Summons at the time of the Wensleydale period.

The writer suggests that if the King creates four hundred Peers for the purpose of overriding the opposition of the hereditaries, the latter would raise the question of their right to interpret the lawfulness of such an exercise of the prerogative; and the collision between the two Houses might be worse than it was before. The alternative of only issuing Writs of Summons to such Peers to constitute a Second Chamber, the majority of which would be in accord with the majority in the House of Commons, is also considered, and a letter quoted from a member of the Opposition maintains that if that were attempted the Peers who were not summoned would muster their friends and take the House by storm.

On survey it is admitted that any violent solution must be of a quasi-revolutionary nature, and the point of the article is that some compromise must be found unless the nation is to drift through a period of confusion to one of civil war. The main purport of the article is the following quotation:—

To avert such a catastrophe the nation looks to the King, and everything will depend upon the wisdom, the courage, and the resolution which he displays in this first great crisis of his reign. The opportunity is great, and fortunately the Constitution provides us in the King a personage sufficiently exalted to appeal with the authority of a great position to the rival factions.

In 1884 what appeared to be at one time an inevitable deadlock between the two Houses was settled by a compromise, which affords some hint as to what may be a possible solution of the present difficulty. The compromise of 1884 was possible because of the readiness of the leaders of the Opposition to accept a Redistribution Bill based on what had heretofore been regarded as Radical principles. If the leaders of the Opposition are in an equally statesman-like mood to-day the King might not find it difficult to bring about a compromise.

What, then, is the irreducible minimum of concession without which it is idle to talk of compromise? No compromise is worth even a moment's consideration which does not secure the Liberals at least a fair chance of securing a majority in the Second Chamber whenever the country has returned a majority to the House of Commons. No scheme that has yet been proposed for the reform of the House of Lords offers the Liberals this irreducible minimum. The crisis must be faced in a much more statesman-like spirit if a satisfactory issue is to be found.

His Majesty the King is too good a sportsman not to see that there can be no settlement of the problem raised by the action of the Lords which does not give the Liberals at least a sporting chance of securing a majority in the House of Lords when a General Election shows that they have a majority in the constituencies. Fair play is a jewel, and now that it is quite clear that the existing rules of the game render fair play impossible, he could take no action which would command more enthusiastic support among all classes than by using the whole of the influence given him by his constitutional position and his great personal popularity in bringing about a compromise which would avert a dissolution, in which both parties would be playing

double or quits, and which would at the same time render impossible in the future any recurrence of the present deadlock.

It is not for the King to say how this irreducible minimum of a sporting chance for a Liberal majority in the Upper House should be brought about. It is for him to refuse to listen to any demands for a dissolution until the leaders of the two parties have conferred for the purpose of seeing how such a compromise can be secured. They would meet with the full knowledge of the fact that whichever party wrecked a compromise so obviously in accordance with the love of fair play would find no support from His Majesty.

THE GENERAL ELECTION SUMMED UP.

THE EMERGENCE OF ORGANISED LABOUR.

MR. J. A. HOBSON, in the *Sociological Review*, gives a sociological interpretation of the General Election. He notices the Liberal and Labour preponderance in the North, and the Unionist preponderance in the South. He arrives at the "substantially accurate statement" that "industrial Britain is Liberal, rural and residential Britain Conservative." The solidarity of Liberalism in the North and in the great industrial centres he regards as the endorsement of an Anti-Veto policy, Land Reform and Free Trade, with a fairly equal valuation of the three issues. The Unionist victories in the South he attributes chiefly to the successful propaganda of Tariff Reform. He is not disposed to set down much to the score of bribery, or direct intimidation. Rather does he venture to assert that "there has never been an election in which reasoned discussion has been so widespread" and played so large a part. He finds that "elections are coming gradually to depend less, not more, upon mere skill of electioneering; sound facts and right reasoning are gradually coming to possess an increased advantage over unsound facts and false reasoning."

"THE LARGE, NEW MIDDLE-CLASS."

He thus states the chief clue to the difference of political opinion in North and South:—

The Liberalism and Labourism of the North is mainly dependent on the feelings and opinions of this upper grade of the wage-earners, the large, new middle-class. The strength of Liberalism, as attested by the election, varies directly with the relative size and compactness of this artisan element. Almost everywhere is set against it the opinion and the vote of the great majority of the employing, the professional, the shop-keeping, the leisured classes, upon the one hand, and a large proportion, usually a majority, of the casual or semi-employed manual labour, and of clerks and shop-assistants, upon the other. Never has the cleavage been so evident before. It is organised labour against the possessing and educated classes, on the one hand, against the public-house and unorganised labour, on the other. This solidarity and definiteness are so marked as to constitute a new position in our politics.

The central fact of present politics he declares to be the array of Conservative forces against the pressure of the organised workers for economic security and opportunity. He concludes by saying that "it is to this associated labour power that we must look for the rudiments of any coming art of democracy." To his mind, "the most significant lesson of the election was the geographical and social testimony to the emergence of this popular power."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

VARIOUS VIEWS OF OUR VISITOR.

THE *Fortnightly* devotes a good deal of its space to disquisitions upon Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun makes him the subject of a character sketch, from which I take the following extracts.

A BIG BOY WITH A BIG STICK.

Mr. Colquhoun says Mr. Roosevelt is like Peter Pan, who would not grow up; he remains a Big Boy to the end:—

I find his own countrymen growing dithyrambic over him as a philosopher, a great diplomatist, an ethical teacher, and so forth. But to me he appears as none of these things. Studying his writings and speeches, I find neither deep thought nor special originality of view—their characteristics are courage, honesty, and sincerity, broad-minded common sense, and considerable raciness of expression. If this is philosophy, then many people, like M. Jourdain with prose, talk philosophy without knowing it. Studying his acts, I find very little statecraft, unless it is statecraft to cut Gordian knots with a sword and knock down opposition with a "Big Stick."

THE ROUGH RIDER AND HIS MEN.

No President since Lincoln has enjoyed so large a measure of personal fame and popularity, and Lincoln himself was by no means so intimate a figure to large sections of the people as "Teddy." They have watched him grow, as it were. He told the story of the Rough Riders in a picturesque fashion which made them the heroes of the whole Continent. Their relations with him were almost filial, and they always appealed to him when in trouble. Here is a letter from one of them: "Dear Colonel,—I am in trouble. I shot a lady in the eye, but I did not intend to hurt the lady—I was shooting at my wife." To another Rough Rider (under arrest for horse-stealing) he had sent two hundred dollars to pay counsel. The money came back; there had been no trial. "We elected our District Attorney ourselves."

ROOSEVELT AS A READER.

As a reader he is said to plunge at once into conversation with an author. His reading is practically universal, and he has Cecil Rhodes's gift for digging the heart out of a book. An American biographer of his has hazarded the conjecture that he finds a one-sided conversation, even with an author, unsatisfactory. I remember that, even with the Atlantic between us, he could not read one of my books without dashing off first one and then another letter to me, pointing out what he believed to be misconceptions on my part. "You haven't got it quite right on page 50-and-so. I wish you'd call round and see Taft." That sort of a reader is a treat to any author.

AS AN ADMINISTRATOR AND LEADER.

One of the secrets of his success and of his popularity is that he is a born administrator. He has also had extraordinary experience, not in one but in half a dozen branches of administration, and he has always put in a record amount of work. But he has the born administrator's faculty for getting through a vast amount of work without fuss or hurry, because he is methodical and orderly. Our leaders wait to take their lead from the country—Roosevelt has never feared to lead.

ROOSEVELT AND THE KAISER.

I have said, or implied, that the ex-President of the United States is not a constructive statesman of the type, for instance, of Alexander Hamilton, but when he and the Emperor William meet in Berlin, two of the greatest and most interesting men of this generation will be face to face. I have always thought there is a strong likeness between them. Both are *semper juvenis*, both have a touch of the Admirable Crichton, both have built navies, both would rather talk than sit silent! In their intense patriotism, their restless energy, and their love of

outdoor life, combined with habits of application to indoor duties, they have much in common.

THE MOST OUTSTANDING ENGLISH-SPEAKING MAN.

Mr. Garvin in his *chronique* says:—

In a word, Mr. Roosevelt is becoming more and more the outstanding figure of the English-speaking world, and it is a serious as well as an attractive exercise to speculate upon his future. When he appears in London, what it will concern us most to remember is that he is the only living man who would have the least chance of being able to stay an Anglo-American war, if some outbreak of passion on the other side of the Atlantic threatened to sweep England and the United States into that last and worst of conceivable disasters. With permanent peace between the Republic and the British Empire there is every hope for both branches of the English-speaking stock. Otherwise no dark horoscope that could be drawn would be too gloomy. For several years now we have dwelt in these pages month after month upon the profoundly unsatisfactory state of the Anglo-American problem, and there will be very little chance of an improvement unless Mr. Roosevelt resolutely sets himself to the purpose.

SAID TO EQUAL HALF A DOZEN ENGLISHMEN.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, that most indefatigable and voluminous of writers on American subjects, discourses upon President Roosevelt in the *English Review*. He says we have to roll half a dozen Englishmen together to get Mr. Roosevelt's full measure. On one occasion he wrote to Mr. Roosevelt that a pork-butcher could understand him. And Mr. Roosevelt gladly admitted it was true. He sums up as follows:—

Take Mr. F. C. Selous, the big game-hunter, add Dr. Fitchett, the semi-historian, add again the breeziness of Lord Charles Beresford, who might be at least half a Roosevelt himself if he were not an Irishman, add again Lord Curzon's instinct for domination and his superb self-confidence, mingle with something more than a dash of Lord Kitchener's remorseless efficiency, throw in at least as much decisiveness, practicality, and belligerency as Mr. Chamberlain has ever commanded, and, finally, leaven the resultant with an ardour Gladstonian in its intensity—and you have a combination not by any means unlike the ex-President.

In a phrase that is already classic, but not yet classical, he announced when he left the White House that he had had "a perfectly corking time." Both the sentiment and the language came straight from the heart. "I like being President," he once said to me with a snap of his emphatic jaw. Thanks to him, Americans do not do the things they did. They do not even think the thoughts of a decade ago. He has broadened the social conscience of the people; he has altered the current of their ideas. It is, in the end, as a sort of whirlwind of purification that one thinks of him.

A PEN PORTRAIT.

In the *World's Work* for May, the Editor writes on the Impending Roosevelt. Having known Colonel Roosevelt for nearly fifteen years, the Editor gives the following description:—

A middle-aged, middle-sized figure, struggling against pudginess, simple, boyish, direct; impulsive for the right and intolerant of wrong, human to the core, with his blind side for his friends and sleepless eye for his enemies—the latter a group of gentlemen for whom he never has to blush; a cultured person without pedantry in his wisdom; a man of homilies, yet who with all his wisdom is practical; who has the very heart which shines forth in a clear countenance, a happy mixture of the cheerful idiot, a seer of visions, and the Captain and Crew of the *Nancy Brig*—a man who does the undisputed thing in a boyish, buoyant way.

"IF ONLY WE HAD SUCH A MAN."

The *National Review* says:—

As showing the power of personality it is seriously stated that the French people were more interested in the visit of that marvellous man Mr. Roosevelt than in their own elections. His progress through Europe has been one unbroken triumph,



[Turin.]

[Turin.]

The Pope and the President.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE: "Receive Roosevelt? I hear that he is a terrible sportsman! Why, he might even shoot the lions that Menelik sent me!"

forth on a long journey, intrusted the lad with the care of his mother. In saying his prayers that night, Ted asked God to watch over his father, who was travelling to distant parts, and then concluded his supplication in this wise:—

"As for mother—I will look after her myself."

From that day to this, Theodore Roosevelt never side-tracked a responsibility.

Travelling to Texas in May, 1905, for example, he made seven speeches the first day, thirteen the second, and eleven the third day. The re-union of the President's regiment of Rough Riders occupied the fourth day; he delivered the principal address and spoke at the banquet. The following day he spoke eleven times, and then started on a wolf hunt, having made forty-four speeches in five days. The rest of the trip was crowded with equal exertions.

Once at Washington, without warning, he issued an order to the effect that, within a certain reasonable time, all officers should ride ninety miles in three consecutive days—thirty miles a day—unless excused by physician's orders. *Unofficially*, there was a wild chorus of complaint. Particularly were the wives of the officers indignant. The President said nothing. The officers rode, and no one suffered seriously—only temporary agony.

Then President Roosevelt went for a ride.

The President left the White House very early in the morning, and returned in time for dinner—and he had ridden one hundred miles! This was his answer—his only answer—to the army officers and their wives.

and depressed patriots of all countries are saying: "If we only had such a man." He will shortly visit England, where he can count on a cordial welcome, though we earnestly hope that Press and Public will restrain themselves. Mr. Roosevelt is a man who respects men and despises exuberant effusiveness.

ANECDOTES OF ROOSEVELT.

Mr. H. B. Needham in *Pearson's Magazine* retails some Roosevelt anecdotes:—

Once upon a time, when Theodore Roosevelt was a very little boy, his father, who was setting

CROWNS LOST FOR LOVE.

In the *Lady's Realm* Gabriele von Forstegg tells the story of "crowns resigned, or some weddings which upset the Royal Families of Europe." The writer begins by telling how the projected match between the heir to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and the Duchess Sophie of Bavaria, was frustrated by the Archduke marrying a lady-in-waiting, Countess Chotek, and Duchess Sophie wedding a distinguished chemist, Count Törring-Jettenbach. Next comes the story of the Austrian Archduke who gave up his Imperial rank and is now known as plain Leopold Wölling, in order to marry a young actress. Since then Leopold has been separated and married a second wife of still humbler origin. Then is given the story of the Austrian Archduke who renounced all claim to the Swedish throne and dropped the title of Royal Highness rather than resign Miss Ebba Munck, his bride. Both she and he had a strong leaning towards pious exercises and good works, and frequented Exeter Hall and the Salvation Army strongholds rather than the opera and the racecourse. Here is the romantic story of the journalist, José Güell y Rente, and the grand-aunt of the present King of Spain, the Infanta Josepha. Their elopement was the second suit of the romantic journalist:—

The beauty of a wealthy Cuban heiress roused the handsome young *caballero* to an ardent suit. But the heiress, while accepting his impassioned sonnets refused to take his love seriously. A poet with no *pesetas* in his pocket was rather less than a man to the haughty *scholaria*.

Stung by the heiress's purse-proud attitude, sure of his worthiness as a Spanish gentleman to aspire to the hand of any lady, however highly placed, Don José swore he would show them that a poet was a match for a princess, and he kept his word. He laid siege to the heart of the Infanta Josepha, and the lady capitulated, after a show of resistance, to the valiant poet. The romance ended happily, as romances should. Contrary to family predictions, the poet and the princess lived happily ever after.

The writer concludes by saying that the most courageous was the late Duke of Cambridge, who married Miss Louisa Fairbrother at a time when he stood very close to the succession. "Always the English Royal Family seems to have followed the promptings of affection rather than policy."

Ibsen and Newspapers.

At Copenhagen there were published recently three volumes of posthumous works by Ibsen, and to the first April number of *La Revue* Martine Rémusat contributes a short notice of them. Ibsen was a passionate reader of newspapers. He read them from beginning to end, and he declared that the perusal of the advertisements was most instructive. On the other hand, he did not read books, and was anything but anxious to follow the literary movement.

OCCULTISM IN THE MAGAZINES.

A SUFFRAGETTE TRIBUTE TO WITCHES.

The *Englishwoman* for May publishes a paper on Witches by Isabella O. Ford, the gist of which is that men killed out all the advanced and capable women in Europe by the simple process of branding them as witches. Wizards were of very small account. The witch-burners of the Middle Ages were the spiritual progenitors of the anti-suffrage people of the present day. We owe, no doubt, a great deal, as the writer says, to those unhappy women, our forbears, who suffered and died so tragically, though unconsciously, for that very same right, for women to possess their own lives, their own souls, for which we now, in our infinitely happier surroundings, are still struggling.

In the *Westminster Review* another writer discusses Witches and Witchcraft in an article almost entirely based on Michelet's book. Michelet, although he condemned the witch-burner, did not glorify the witch.

DRUMHEADS OF THE DEAD.

In *East and West* for March Mr. S. C. Dey tells the brave story of the Rani Durgabati, who in the sixteenth century fell fighting in defence of her kingdom. Two rocks lie by the side of the monument erected where she fell which are supposed by the people to be her drums converted into stone; and strange stories are told of their being still occasionally heard to sound in the solemn stillness of the night by the people of the nearest villages.

SOUL AFFINITIES.

Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, in the *Hindustan Review*, in an interesting account of his Studies among the Soul Affinity Hunters of America, says:—

I have witnessed nothing but a double track of misery in evidence of the quest for an "affinity." In practice, "soul affinity" is so barren that I know numerous women who believe in invisible mates. Recently a young woman of my acquaintance asked me if I believed in an "astral affinity." It was an amusing question, but was asked in such earnestness that I let it go unnoticed. Such a frame of mind is positively dangerous. The desire to materialise the "astral affinity" is apt to make the woman "see" things that do not exist. She is liable to say things she would not dream of saying if she had her mental balance. She is in danger of having "nerves," of being hysterical.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR'S PSYCHIC BELIEFS.

The Right Hon. Gerald Balfour publishes in the *Hibbert Journal* for April an address which he delivered to the Students' Union of the London School of Economics on "Psychical Research and Current Doctrines of Mind and Body." It is a carefully prepared article, which commits Mr. Gerald Balfour to a belief in telepathy, but he shrinks from affirming the truth of the survival of the soul, for he thinks the evidence in favour of survival is weakened by the counter hypothesis of the telepathic faculty combined with subliminal agency. But he admits that telepathy does not cover the whole ground, and that spirit return is still a possibility to be reckoned with. He suggests

that the human organism itself is the mansion of many centres of consciousness, all in actual or possible telepathic rapport with each other; that the so-called subliminal activity is the activity of subordinate centres; and that the supreme centre of all—the real self of each of us—is more directly dependent on this conscious environment that belongs to it by virtue of its connection with a living organism than on the material elements that constitute our physical brain.

PALLADINO'S LIFE STORY.

The *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* publishes what professes to be the life-story of Eusapia Palladino. The interesting thing, which will be a novelty to most readers, is her statement that she has of late years enjoyed the protection and control of the spirit John King. She says:—

My powers grew stronger. I will tell you why. John King came to me. But an English lady who had been married to a Neapolitan, and who believed in spirits, came first. She knocked at my door one morning and asked for Eusapia Palladino. I bowed and pointed to a chair. She leaned forward as she talked, and told me an odd thing. She said that a message had come to her from the spirit world, and this message was that John King desired to control me in the body of the medium called Eusapia, if she was willing. It was the first time I had ever heard of John King, but I welcomed him. He was with me at the next sitting, and since then he has never left me. I could not do without his aid.

I have heard that I imagine him. It is not true. Very rarely do I see him, but often he speaks to me, advises me, warns me. He calls me his daughter, and has helped me much in life. He is my guiding spirit, my second father, and he watches over me as a parent would his child. When I call to him, saying, "Come, my father, come," he never fails me. He comes. There are strange occurrences, and people marvel. I care not who believes. I know. No other spirits have ever spoken to me. I have seen none. John King has kept them away from me.

But as there were two Richmonds in the field so there may be more John Kings than one.

A KINDERGARTEN FOR PROTESTANTS.

REV. R. H. BENSON contributes to the *Dublin Review* a very interesting paper entitled "A Catholic Colony," in which he says:—

What is required is some kind of a kindergarten, where our fellow-countrymen may be taught through the eye. "That is a Catholic man, but he has no gunpowder in his pocket . . . That is a Catholic woman, but she is not a female Jesuit in disguise . . . There is a priest, but he does not habitually tell lies."

What is really needed, if it were but possible, is some exclusively Catholic town or village—preferably the latter—planted right down in the middle of England, accessible to all, where it could be seen that Catholics can be devout and yet sensible, can be primarily occupied with the care of their souls, and yet make excellent citizens and proper Englishmen.

There is already in England more than one practically Nonconformist colony of this kind—notably at Port Sunlight—it might be that one such enterprise as this, carried out by Catholics for Catholics, would be but the first of many. The movement might spread almost indefinitely, and a hundred years hence our children might see, scattered throughout almost every county in England, villages where nothing except the old Faith of England had ever been preached or practised—places that reproduced, under modern and, if necessary, even Radical conditions, that ancient life of five hundred years ago that has given England, in spite of herself, such sound civilisation as she possesses to-day, and the lack of which is sending France back into the barbarism from which she rose.

IS LONDON "SOCIETY" IMPROVING?

SOME VIEWS AND DEDUCTIONS.

THE special commissioner of the *Sunday at Home* publishes in the May number of his magazine the result of his investigations into the moral and spiritual conditions of London Society. The whole article is well worth careful consideration. Selected opinions may be given. A famous peer said to the writer that to-day the old exclusiveness is practised only by dukes and duchesses, and not always by them. The question always used to be, "Who is he?" "Who is she?" But now it is, "What is he worth?" Money is becoming the touchstone.

The writer reports that, "The incursion of a host of people who profess frankly pagan ideas has led to theatrical performances and public dinners being held on Sunday evenings in the West End." There is something almost sardonic in the following:—

I asked a well-known rector in the heart of the fashionable centre of London what his opinion was as to the state of religious life.

"Fairly optimistic," was his reply. "In my parish we have a large number of people of the highest rank who are most regular attendants at church and generous givers; and some of them are ready to render personal service."

That only some are ready to render personal service is scarcely an "optimistic" utterance concerning the state of that religion which demands that "we ought also to lay down our lives for the brethren." The same clergyman, asked after the moral tone of his area, answered —

"It is a great improvement on twenty years ago. Vice does not flaunt itself so openly. I do not think this is because it has been driven out of one area into another, but because public opinion has moved. Twenty years ago our watch committee was not half as active in repressing evil houses as it is to-day."

"What about the rising generation?"

"So far as my observation goes, the sons and daughters of the 'upper ten' are no less religious than their parents."

A man "well qualified to express an opinion" declared that he thought the "fast set" bigger than it was:—

In the West End there is more wealth than twenty years ago, and therefore more extravagant living. It will sometimes cost a hostess a couple of thousand pounds to give a party, whereas £200 would have sufficed a few years ago. Extremely rich Americans and foreigners have set the pace faster.

This set was less in evidence twenty years ago. Now they are "blatantly obvious." Churches and mission services fail to reach them:—

Among the "fast set" in the West End there is a lot of gambling. Bridge and other games are played by men and women as a perfect mania. Betting has, to a certain extent, lessened among the rich, I fancy. But in the "fast set" the gambling is terrific.

A mission to the rich is needed badly. Inquiring as to the state of morality in West End streets, the writer was told that it was better than it used to be, so far as the main thoroughfare was concerned, though the flat system was responsible for a good deal of evil. The secretary of a Rescue Society stated that there was little change in the state of affairs, except that the foreign element was lessened. They had been

scared away by recent Acts of Parliament. A distinguished clergyman said that there was no noticeable difference in the church attendance in the fashionable part of London:—

Never were men more keenly interested in religious problems. But what they will not take the trouble and time to do is to think out the relations of Christianity to modern every-day life.

He mentions the case of a judge who stayed at a friend's house for a night during the assizes:—

He came downstairs in the morning looking very haggard. His host asked him if he had slept well. "No, I haven't. To tell you the truth, I'm trying a terrible murder case to-day," he said, "and it takes a good deal of prayer to enable me to face that ordeal."

The writer sums up the opinions he has gathered, and says that a spirit of restlessness is causing a reduction of formal attendance at church; that the "fast set" is considerable, but has a publicity out of proportion to its importance; the Churches are more active than twenty years ago; Sunday observance is far less rigid; the outward immorality of the West End is less noticeable; the aristocratic youth are not so attached to the churches as their parents were, but many of them are earnest social workers. Christian Churches must modernise their methods. The rich, like the poor, need the Gospel to be preached to them.

ROOSEVELT'S BAG FOR FIVE DAYS.

In the March number of *Scribner's Magazine* Mr. Roosevelt gives the following particulars as to the contents of his "bag" after five days' shooting in the African desert:—

My bag for the five days illustrates ordinary African shooting in this part of the continent. Of course, I could have killed many other things; but I shot nothing that was not absolutely needed, both for scientific purposes and for food; the skin of every animal I shot was preserved for the National Museum. The bag included fourteen animals, of ten different species: one lioness, one hyena, one warthog boar, two zebra, two eland, one wildebeest, two topi, two impalla, one Roberts' gazelle, one Thomson's gazelle. Except the lioness and one impalla (both of which were shot running), all were shot at rather long ranges; seven were shot standing, two walking, five running. The average distance at which they were shot was a little over two hundred and twenty yards. I used sixty-five cartridges, an amount which will seem excessive chiefly to those who are not accustomed actually to count the cartridges they expend, to measure the distances at which they fire, and to estimate for themselves the range on animals in the field when they are standing or running a good way off. Only one wounded animal got away; and eight of the animals I shot had to be finished with one bullet—two in the case of the lioness—as they lay on the ground. Many of the cartridges expended really represented range-finding.

THE principal article in the *Young Woman* is upon designing and working jewellery as an occupation for women. Another of the "New and Interesting Occupations" described for women is that of private secretary, which may be interesting but is hardly new; and a third is that of beauty doctor.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

JOHN C. V. BEHAN, formerly Rhodes Scholar, now Fellow of University College, Oxford, writes in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* on the effect of the Rhodes Scholarships. He first treats of the influence of the Rhodes Scholars upon Oxford. He points out that there are only one hundred and eighty men out of a total of more than three thousand, and that they only meet together at the Rhodes Scholars' banquet once a year. Nevertheless, he thinks their presence is helping, however slightly, towards the democratisation of the University at large. "Oxford is rapidly ceasing to be the exclusive playground of the idle rich."

WHAT OXFORD GIVES: SPORTING SPIRIT!

Next is considered the influence of Oxford on the Rhodes Scholars. First, strange to say, the writer remarks that "Oxford is imparting to the Rhodes men a higher conception of sport!" In Oxford the game is played for its own sake: in the Colonial and American colleges it is played for the sake of victory and the downfall of one's opponents. In passing, the writer remarks that the primary cause of the sporting spirit is "that absence of enthusiasm for any ideal, be it great or small, which is settling like a blight upon the whole of English life. Slackness and indifference are too frequently regarded as the proper habit of mind, and undergraduates at the Universities adopt this mental pose with irritating persistency."

RHODES MEN LOW IN THE SCHOOLS.

A more serious admission is that a careful examination of the University Class and Prize Lists during the last four years shows that the Rhodes Scholars do not make the most of their opportunities:—

They come to Oxford as picked men, the best that the Colonies, the United States, and Germany can send to us. As a body they have not done justice either to themselves or to the countries which they represent.

ENDOWED TOURISTS!

But the chief influence unfavourable to sustained and energetic work is that the Rhodes Scholar, while taking part in the social amenities of his college during term, spends his vacation in foreign travel:—

The Americans in particular have been conspicuous for their devotion to foreign expeditions: many of them appear to look upon the Rhodes Scholarship primarily in the light of an endowment for selected tourists from the United States. But one may affirm, without much fear of contradiction, that the Rhodes Scholars would do well to refrain from regarding themselves quite so prominently as students of mankind at large. What with the diversions of college life in term and the delights of continental travel in vacation, many a Rhodes Scholar finds that he has fallen between two stools when the fateful hour of his trial in the examination-room approaches.

The writer says, of the £300 a year which falls to the Rhodes Scholar, £150 goes to the cost of travel, clothing, etc., during the vacations, leaving only £150 to meet the expenses ordinarily incurred at college. He suggests that the cost of the journey to Oxford and back again to the country which the scholar represents might be met from the Committees of Selection.

DO RHODES MEN RETURN?

Of the charge made as proof of the failure of the Rhodes Scholarship, that none of the Rhodes Scholars return to the countries from which they have come, Mr. Behan presents the facts, which are as follows:—

Of eighty-two Americans, eighty-one have returned home, while one has accepted a university appointment in England. Of fifteen Germans, fourteen have returned to the Fatherland, and one has gone to America. Seventy-eight Colonials have completed their tenure as Rhodes Scholars; fifty-one have already returned to their own colonies; twelve are completing a further course of study before they return; three have obtained appointments in India; two in colonies other than their own; two in foreign countries; one is temporarily engaged in parochial work in this country; four have accepted teaching posts in English universities, but are hoping to secure professorial appointments in their own colonies; three, and only three, have definitely decided to settle down in England.

A NEW SCHEME OF IMPERIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

MR. P. A. VAILE, who criticised the Rhodes Scholarships in a previous number of the *Fortnightly Review*, puts forward in the May number a scheme of his own. He says:—

Someone suggested that I was "trying to pick holes" in the Rhodes scheme. The suggestion is as futile as would be the occupation. The Rhodes scheme is a mighty solid block of granite, impregnable, unassailable, a fit memorial to the man who conceived it and carved it. It would be as useless as ungenerous to try in any way to belittle it. What it is it must remain; but it seems to me that its unique position, its perfect security, its splendid organisation, should place any man who is dealing with it above any possible suspicion of a desire to carp at such a fine institution.

Mr. Vaile's scheme is thus described:—

Before very long I shall offer the first scholarship. It will cost, say, roughly, a thousand pounds, made up as follows: three hundred pounds a year for two years abroad, and three hundred pounds for a year in England after that, and a hundred pounds for travelling expenses. I shall want, let us say, someone to go to New Zealand to study the legislation and life of that country. I shall advertise the scholarship. This will only be open to those who have paid to the "Imperial Scholarships" a nominal subscription, to be used in providing scholarships and furthering the aims of the movement. There will naturally be many entries for such a prize, and thus the people will themselves after the first time provide plenty of funds to keep the movement going. By these means we shall arouse a great amount of interest in the question and incidentally obtain much knowledge of the Empire, for those who desire to obtain these prizes must at least show some interest in and knowledge of their subject.

Fifty thousand half-crowns, let us say, will give £6,250 a year. Five hundred thousand half-crowns amount to £62,500. It should be quite easy to get half a million subscribers to such a scheme as this, where everyone who joins sees the chance of serving his country, and also the opportunity for personal distinction. Before long I hope to have them running so strongly and so well that they will be recognised as almost a national institution. The desire to win is a very strong one with most people. I am hoping to turn it to account in raising the standard of national spirit and hope, which are both at present sadly deficient.

We shall in due course have wealthy men in overseas countries endowing our scholarships, and although it is most desirable that anything such as this should be done by as widespread an effort as possible, nobody will be inclined to flout the millionaire or the Government which comes forward to offer scholarships to enable English people to know other lands.

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

JAPANESE GARDENS IN LONDON.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for May might almost be called a Japanese number, for the cover represents a little Japanese tea-girl, and the first article, by Mr. Clive Holland, is devoted to the new exhibition being prepared at the White City, and is profusely illustrated by beautiful photographs from the author's collection, almost all of them of Japanese gardens.

Mr. Holland says that the Japan-British Exhibition is the first great exhibition of Japanese art, commerce and progress ever held outside Japan; and its chief attraction will be the exquisite gardens which have been laid out by Mr. Isawa in the quaint native style of landscape gardening. In three months Mr. Isawa has evolved a "complete and exquisite Japanese garden, with its ancient dwarf trees, quaint bridge, miniature lake, pagodas, and *torii*"; and he has also laid out several other similar gardens for private clients. The garden at the White City, however, the writer says, "is the best and truest type of the real Japanese garden to be found in Great Britain":—

Amid the rocks which lie scattered beneath the huge English trees, which still remain standing, and in themselves serve to form a useful contrast and assist Mr. Isawa in his work, are planted with remarkable eye for effect many dwarf trees and shrubs in exquisite gradations of green, so placed that the mere shade of colour assists in the illusion of distance. Even the curves of the paths are constructed with the same object—a sweep of gravel gives an impression of distance that is most strange, almost weird. Everything, in fact, is in miniature, with the result of suggesting what might almost be called the *volossal*.

The writer wonders whether this will suggest anything to the numerous London possessors of garden plots 20 ft. by 14 ft. Yes, but many of these plots have a terrible enemy to contend against—smuts! And sometimes another—cats! Japanese gardens are, of course, famous, but Mr. Holland remarks that the best and most beautiful of them are not always the most famous or the most seen:—

On the outskirts of Kyoto, on the Nagasaki hillsides, in the suburbs of Kobe and in Tokyo, and within the precincts of monasteries and the walls of the ancient residences of the Shoguns, are many gardens which for real beauty must be held to rank higher than some of the most noted show-places in the cities we have named.

THE ART OF A JAPANESE GARDEN.

This is in strong contrast to the frequent lack of art in an English garden. So also is the Japanese system of flower arrangement. In Japanese gardens there are no masses of bedding-out plants, often with somewhat glaring and discordant colours:—

In many cases, indeed, the garden contains nothing in the nature of a flower-bed; in some there is not even a flower or a sprig of green to be seen. The garden materials consist merely of carefully chosen rocks and sand.

That is landscape gardening, which in nine cases out of ten is what the Japanese garden is.

TINY GARDENS.

Of the tiny gardens of Japan little is known to Westerners. They are intended for houses, and will

often go into a bowl or moderate-sized pie-dish. They have their miniature ponds, rivulets, hills, houses, and everything, just like an outside garden. Honestly, the ordinary Westerner may be a Goth, but would usually prefer a blooming plant in a pot to this. The writer admits that stones play a large part in a Japanese garden, and that it is not until one has learnt to feel their pictorial possibilities that one can hope thoroughly to appreciate a Japanese gardener's work.

FLOWER GARDENS.

Of course, there are also Japanese flower-gardens—far easier for the Western mind to appreciate. There are the famous cherry gardens—some pink-flowering, some with tints of mother-of-pearl, some snow-white. Then there are the plum gardens—red, pink, and white—a month before the cherry gardens; while the wistaria, peony, iris, and "morning glory" all have their season. And again, later on, come the maples and the O-Kiku—honourable chrysanthemum. A most curious production of Japanese gardening, some illustrations of which the writer gives, is the training of flowers over a framework of hollow wicker or bamboo. For instance, chrysanthemums are trained over wicker figures of Japanese officers before Port Arthur, and the figures have painted heads and faces, and the officers look, in the photograph, as if they were dressed in costumes of the very roughest possible tweed.

WHY COLDER SEA YIELDS MORE FISH.

"RECENT Hydrobiological Investigations" is the forbidding title of an interesting study by James Johnstone in *Science Progress*. The registration of temperatures and fish catches at the Lofoten cod fishery during the last five years shows that with the strength of the Gulf Stream flow the temperature rises, and the higher the temperature the later in the year do the cod shoals approach the fishing-grounds. Conversely, a weak Gulf Stream flow corresponds to a lower temperature and to an earlier and generally good fishery. What leads to a good harvest on land leads to a bad harvest at sea. Now why should a colder sea mean a heavier catch? Further investigation has shown that in the fuller Gulf Stream, and consequently higher temperature, the fish are less mature, less well nourished, and their reproductive organs less fully ripened. The suggested solution of this problem is that the inorganic food-stuffs, compounds of nitrogen and carbon, on which diatoms and other protophyta feed, which are swept down into the Polar Sea from the Siberian and other rivers, are kept back by a strong Gulf Stream flow, and the fish therefore are deprived of their desired nutriment. When the Gulf Stream flows with less strength, then the current from the waters under the Polar ice comes down laden with this food-stuff, and at once lowers the temperature and provides the fish with their requisite nourishment.

STAGING A SOCIETY WEDDING.

THE *Lady's Realm* for May is a special "Wedding Number," in defiance of the superstition that makes May an unlucky month for hymeneal purposes. A comic artist draws a picture of the next year's fashion in weddings—three balloons, in one of which are the clergyman, bride and bridegroom, in the second four bridesmaids, in a third four groomsmen.

Mr. F. H. O'Farrell tells how a Society wedding is stage-managed. As soon as it is announced that a marriage has been arranged the unlucky bride is besieged with applications from every sort of purveyor. To avoid despair, it is customary to entrust the entire arrangements for the wedding to one firm. Soon the bride-elect leaves her floods of correspondence to a secretary.

A MILLION'S WORTH OF JEWELS.

Presents become a bore. Bride and bridegroom are usually set up in housekeeping as a start on their married life:—

The fashionable couple who fail to receive substantial cheques, the lease of a house, and a motor-car among the wedding gifts consider themselves left out in the cold. The jewellery is, upon occasion, enough to stock a West End shop, and over a million pounds' worth of jewels were on show at more than one recent marriage.

It is said that that horror, "the Society-climber," hires jewellery to make a good show at her daughter's wedding, and pays for the dresses of certain guests to ensure their presence as decoy birds to others. All this is in contrast with the old days, when no one outside the most intimate circle dreamt of sending presents, and no bride expected more than a hundred gifts.

THE SOCIETY REPORTER OF BLUE BLOOD.

The photographers assail the bride, who is not unwilling as a rule to let herself be photographed for Society journals. Then come the reporters, demanding advance notes about the wedding:—

The Society reporter of blue blood is a product of recent years, and many born in the purple are responsible for the flood of intimate details about various great personages, who do not for a moment suspect the source. In days gone by such persons kept a diary for their personal delectation; they now combine pleasure with profit, and a substantial sum rewards their endeavours.

For a few weeks before the marriage the bride-elect is taken in hand by the dressmakers, and spends all her days in being fitted and choosing her trousseau. Among other fashions there is the fashion in clergymen. "The popular Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Canon Sheppard, is greatly in request, and has to be booked long in advance, as no wedding is entirely complete without him."

WHEN ROYALTY IS GUEST.

Invitations are sent out by the hundred, and, should Royalty be coming to the wedding, will be largely accepted:—

The presence of the King and Queen, or of lesser royalties, adds largely to the responsibilities, of course. They have to be met at the church door by the parents of the bride or bride-

groom, as the case may be, and, should they also attend the reception, a room is set apart for them, which entails extra crowding for the other guests. The bride must remember to make a curtsy to their Majesties as she arrives at the chancel-steps. On such occasions the royal personages always sign the register.

Among the oddities of fashion may be mentioned that uniform is never worn by military bridegrooms, but is much affected by naval ones, whose naval friends also appear in uniform at the wedding. Even in Royal marriages accidents occur. When the Prince and Princess of Teck were married in 1904, the bridesmaid's frock for Princess Mary of Wales was not delivered in time, but a dress was hastily run up from materials procured that morning in Windsor, and only an expert could detect the difference. A sentence suggestive of the strong managing will of the late Queen may be quoted:—

In the late reign the maids-of-honour received a dowry of a thousand pounds, but this custom has lapsed, which leaves these ladies more free to make matrimonial engagements.

ROYAL USERS OF PERFUME.

In the *Lady's Realm* an article on "Perfumes for My Lady's Chamber" tells of a great perfumer in Paris who boasts of the confidence of Queens, and gives glimpses of what he might reveal if he would:—

The most extravagant user of perfume in our day is, according to this authority, the Empress of Russia. Her apartments in the royal palaces and her cabins in the royal yacht are daily sprayed with essences of lilac, jasmine, narcissus, tuberose, and white violet.

None but the very best perfumes are used by the Imperial lady. The flowers from which these perfumes are made are selected specially, the very hours at which they are culled being fixed by Imperial order. From Grasse comes an immense quantity of violets to perfume the Empress's toilet water. These are gathered between the hours of five and seven in the evening, when their perfume is most delicate.

This informant is apparently not unwilling to believe in fairy tales:—

"Her Majesty Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania," says the royal perfumer, "is proud of her white hair and her complexion. In spite of her sixty years, not a wrinkle is to be seen on her forehead, thanks to the marvellous water of which she, alone, possesses the secret. This water is distilled from flowers found only in the heart of a distant forest, into which none but the Queen's flower-gatherers may penetrate. Around that forest there is at all times a cordon of sentinels who protect it for the Queen."

The English Court, he tells us, is conservative:—

Queen Alexandra remains faithful to the "Ess Bouquet," which has been in use by the Royal Family since 1829. The recipe for this perfume is jealously guarded by the manufacturers, and handed down by them from father to son. When the great Court perfumer talks of so mighty a secret as this, he becomes purposely vague. All he will say of it is that it is composed of amber mixed with the essences of roses, violets, jasmine, orange-flowers and lavender, "a fitting bouquet from which to cull a perfume for a beloved Queen."

The writer declares that a woman's perfume betrays her individuality. "Wallflower perfume suggests dark eyes and a sparkling smile, mignonette a demure meekness, and white rose a superficial nature expressing itself in exuberant hats."

THE PASSING OF BJÖRNSON,

THE POET-REFORMER.

By the passing of Björnsterne Björnson on Tuesday, April 26th, in Paris, far from his beautiful home in Norway, the world loses a giant in body and mind. His countryman, Mr. Edwin Björkman, had an interesting article on "Björnson, the Poet-Reformer," in the April number of the *American Review of Reviews*. He says:—Björnson used his art frankly as a means to an end. With him form was always subordinate to spirit, art to life; and yet,



Photograph by

[Ranpp.]

The late Björnsterne Björnson.

The famous Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist.

wonderful to relate, he was a great and exquisite artist. The son of a country minister, his ancestors were peasants, and he was country-bred. In later life he bought a large farm in the heart of the Norwegian uplands—Aulestad—over which he always kept not only the Norwegian but also the American flag flying, the latter in memory of his visit to the United States in the early eighties.

A LIFE OF EXCEPTIONAL ENERGY.

A friend said of Björnson that "there was not an undeveloped muscle in his body nor an unused cell

in his brain"; and certainly his life seems to have been one of exceptional activity. Mr. Björkman says:—

From first to last his spirit showed a spontaneity and freshness of sympathy and interest that kept him youthful up to the very moment when the first forewarning of approaching death reached him. He was ever seeking new truths to master and new causes to champion. In this search he was invariably guided by what he deemed right, not by what the world held expedient. As he was in great things, so he was in small ones—a big child, with a warm heart and a keen mind. He was already full of years and fame when he told a friend that the possession of a new pair of trousers made him get up an hour ahead of time in order that he might get that much more enjoyment out of putting them on for the first time.

EARLY ACTIVITIES.

In the early fifties, Björnson one day startled Christiania by appearing at the only theatre at the head of six hundred youths armed with whistles, and storming off the stage the Danish actors and Danish plays. His attitude was always not "My country right or wrong," but "Norway must do right at any cost." After which the writer remarks that he was not much of a politician. In the fifties and sixties he says:—

There was not a movement afoot in which he did not take part for or against. There was not a public question raised that he did not have to discuss in speech and writing. He was newspaper editor and contributor, theatrical director and playwright, political agitator, and leader, poet, and novelist—all at the same time and in bewildering alternation.

LATER ACTIVITIES.

In the seventies Björnson was able to travel, and had time to write more. Of his dramatic writings none created such a stir as "A Gauntlet," the gauntlet being flung down at the double standard for men and women. Björnson always denied the need for this. After which no one will be surprised to know that he steadfastly demanded "full economic, social, and political equality for women with men." All his life he was deeply religious, though not, in later years, exactly orthodox. He, however, deeply regretted Ibsen's attitude to Christianity, and in some of his works he took issue against the exaggerated individualism of Nietzsche's philosophy. Perhaps his most popular writings have been "Arne" and "A Happy Boy," both stories.

Björnson not only championed the weaker sex, but weaker nations, and this against the strong nations, and at a time when Norway could particularly ill afford to lose their support.

LAST YEARS.

Björnson's visit to Paris in 1901 was triumphantly successful. The celebration of his seventieth birthday in 1902 was an event of world-wide interest; and finally, in 1903, he received the Nobel prize for literature. His last play appeared so recently as 1909, "When the New Wind Flowers." It has been staged not only in Scandinavia, but also in Germany.

In the *Forum* for April was republished an article upon "Modern Norwegian Literature," which Björnson contributed to the *Forum* of 1896.

"BLACKWOOD" AND THE AUTHOR OF
"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

ABOUT the eighth of last month an article published in *Blackwood's Magazine* suddenly emerged out of the comparative obscurity in which it had been

previously buried. The article was one of a series entitled "The Lighter Side of My Official Life," written by Sir Robert Anderson, formerly Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and at present in receipt of a pension of £400 paid under the Police Vote.



Photograph by

(Russell and Sons.)

Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B.

In this article Anderson calmly

announced, to the amazement of the world, that he and none other was the author of certain of the articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime" which appeared in the *Times* in 1887, and which caused charges to be brought against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders—charges which led to the appointment of the Parnell Commission, and which culminated in the exposure, confession, and suicide of Pigott, the forger, upon whose material Sir Robert Anderson had relied to asperse the character of his fellow-countrymen.

At that time Sir Robert Anderson was secretary to the Prison Commissioners, and was employed by Mr. Monro in Secret Service work. Mr. Asquith subsequently told the House of Commons "that if Sir Robert Anderson wrote the *Times* articles, or any part of them, his action was contrary to the rules and traditions of the Civil Service, and, so far as he knew, was entirely without precedent." The paragraph in *Blackwood's Magazine* for April which created all the uproar was as follows:—

To the present hour I do not know whether the Home Secretary was then aware of my authorship of the *Times* articles of 1887 on "Parnellism and Crime," for in relation to that matter I acted with strict propriety in dealing with Mr. Monro and not with the Secretary of State. I made no secret, however, of the

fact that in my Whitehall days I wrote for the Press, and this may have made the Home Office suspicious of me after I went to Scotland Yard.

Mr. Asquith told the House that he could not use language sufficiently strong to express his condemnation of the admitted breach of official duty of which Sir Robert Anderson was guilty. Sir Robert Anderson said that he did not write all the articles called "Parnellism and Crime," but only three of them, which were on what he called the American side of the conspiracy. To produce these articles he used some of the secret documents which were in his possession in his official capacity, and which were afterwards produced for the Commission by Major Le Caron.

The subject is of very little importance now, and the House of Commons, after full debate and censuring Sir Robert, refused to deprive him of his pension.

But Sir Robert Anderson's friends still seem to believe in the genuineness of the Pigott forgeries and in the guilt of Mr. Parnell. Pigott's confession of forgery apparently counts for nothing in the minds of Sir Robert Anderson and of his friend and backer, Mr. Campbell, in the House of Commons.

In the May number of *Blackwood* Sir Robert gives the eighth instalment of his reminiscences, which is entitled "Sharps and Flats." It deals with a variety of scoundrels who play the "confidence trick," and the gold-brick swindle, and many other familiar methods by which rogues empty the pockets of honest men. The article closes with a sketch of the method employed to detect persons who use the Post Office for disseminating obscene literature. When a man is suspected of posting such stuff, the local postmaster reports the matter to the police, who send to the Post Office particulars of the packets posted by the supposed criminal, with instructions to delay their transmission pending instructions. This being arranged, the police watch for the man, track him to the Post Office, and arrest him as soon as he has posted his packets. The Secretary of State then issues a warrant directing that the packets shall be given up and used as evidence in the trial. The case is thus complete, and a conviction follows as a matter of course.

Western Proverbs.

THE *American Magazine* quotes a number of sayings by Abe Martin, the assumed name of Kin Hubbard, a young man on the staff of the *Indianapolis News*, from which the following are taken:—

Mother can't flare up an' leave like a hired girl.

Lots o' fellows take their hat off in an elevator that think a woman's place is in th' kitchen.

If prosperity will jist return no questions will be asked.

You won't meet any autos in th' straight an' narrow path.

A friend that hain't in need is a friend indeed.

Opportunity only knocks once, an' then we're generally in the back part o' the house.

Men git ole before they know it, but women don't.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT IN OPERATION.

THE LIGHTS AND THE SHADOWS REVEALED.

MRS. BOSANQUET, in the *Cornhill* for May, illustrates from first-hand knowledge the working of the Old Age Pensions Act.

Beginning with the happiest side of the question, she says, "There can be no doubt that experience confirms what everyone must have foreseen, *i.e.*, that the pensions have brought joy and comfort to a very large number of dear old people. Whatever criticisms are made, all whom I have consulted are agreed on this point."

Perhaps the happiest account of all comes from the Northern Highlands, whence a correspondent writes:—

I have not come across a single case in which the money was being squandered or put to an improper and unworthy use. Invariably there is a spirit of cheerfulness and an air of comfort in the homes which one does not find in the homes of the paupers. This may be due, however, not to any inherent virtue in the pensions, but to their being more liberal than the out-relief allowances, to their being assured by Act of Parliament, and to the recipients having more grit in them than the paupers have. . . . I have also invariably found a deep and sincere feeling of gratitude on the part of the pensioners, who frequently attribute their pensions to the merciful interposition of Providence rather than to the generosity of any particular political party. Surely there could hardly be a better spirit in which to accept the gift.

On the whole, says Mrs. Bosanquet, it seems probable that really hard cases have been few. Certainly most of the committees have inclined to leniency where there was room for doubt. As to the vexed question of possible fraud in connection with the pensions, the writer says that some of the deceptions practised or attempted are so petty that they seem hardly worthy of the name of fraud:—

If, *e.g.*, a claimant has no definite proof of age, we can hardly expect that she will not put it as high as is necessary without very much regard to probability. It is a definite step further in deceit when dates on the marriage certificate or insurance policy are found to have been tampered with; and yet sometimes this may really have been done in the interests of truth. For the past transgressions of the old people are finding them out, and many who stated their age too low at the time of marriage or insurance are regretting it now that they have no other proof of age to adduce. The years which seemed so superfluous then are now a valuable asset, but difficult to realise. Very often the Pensions Committees are reduced, in the absence of evidence, to the unsatisfactory method of estimating the age of pensioners by their appearance. The difficulty of establishing age will disappear as soon as the official registration of births begins to take effect for those over seventy; but a more serious difficulty, and one giving rise to more fraud, is that of determining the means of claimants. Not infrequently it has been made clear that old people have made over their business to a son or daughter with a view to becoming eligible for a pension; now and again account books have been falsified, or, in the absence of books, the profits of a business have been grossly understated. It is, of course, only in exceptional cases and by the strictest investigation that it is possible to prove such under-statements, and there is no doubt that many persons draw the pension for whom it was never intended.

IRISH FAIRIES.

A PRETTY article appears in the April *Atlantic Monthly* upon Irish Fairies, by Sarah N. Cleghorn. Apparently there are still plenty of fairies over the Irish Channel, for the Irish believe in all sorts of them, and in banshees, nearly as much now as in the twelfth century. "Have you ever seen a fairy or such-like?" Mr. Yeats inquired of an old man in County Sligo. "Am n't I annoyed with them?" was the answer.

The Irish cosmogony derives the fairies from a station between heaven and earth. They are a sort of inferior angels, according to one authority, turned out of heaven along with Satan's host. The only childish trick they commonly perform now is exchanging themselves for mortal babies. The friendliest of the many kinds of Irish fairies, the trooping clans, wear green jackets; the solitary fairies wear red:—

In Mr. Yeats's classification, the weird, but not unkindly merrows (or sea-fairies) come next; then the changelings; then the fairy doctors, and witches, who inhabit puddings and pots, bewitch butter, steal milk, and the like; the banshees, not always harbingers of death; the leprecaun, or fairy shoemaker, "the only industrious person among them" (for they dance their shoes away in a single night); the Pookas, first cousins of the Scotch Brownies, who for their sins are obliged to help the housewife with nightly elfin labours; the giants, the ghosts, and the Satanic race of demon-cats; and last, the "kings, queens, princesses, earls, and robbers."

SPENCER'S SOCIOLOGY UNDER FIRE.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, in the *Sociological Review*, discussing the definition and limits of Sociology, indulges in very trenchant criticisms of Mr. Herbert Spencer's work in this department. Mr. Harrison constantly hails Herbert Spencer as "our chief, if not our only modern philosopher." But he complains that Spencer gives us nothing but the embryology of Society. We are treated to a lengthy array of "primitive types, sports, or abnormal accidents, incalculable caprices, and curious survivals." Spencer gives nothing that can be called a continuous scheme of social evolution. "Spencer never had a glimmering of history." Mr. Harrison goes on:—

For myself, I get utterly weary of the barbarous mutilations and nasty tricks of savages with which Spencer deluged Sociology out of the notes of his "Descriptive Sociology." Ninety-nine out of every hundred of his references regale us with these squalid brutalities. The science of Sociology will never command the respect and study of the trained public, if Sociologists claim their attention to things which can only be usefully discussed in the articles of a newspaper, or in a private member's Bill in Parliament—still less if their attention is claimed in the name of the chief of the sciences for queer humanities detected by a preacher amongst some unknown savages of the Southern Hemisphere. Sociology is the science of the fundamental laws of civilisation. It is not the naked statement of anything which ever has been observed among any group of human beings in any part of our globe. Things of this kind (and, it seems, the more abnormal the better) fill the Sociology of Spencer and many philosophers, whilst we do not find in them a word about the dominant phenomena of evolution—such as the origin and growth of Greek intellect, the rise and fall of the Empire of Rome, the history of the Catholic Church, the sources and phases of the Revolution in Europe.

THE LATEST EXPERIMENTS IN MARRIAGE.

SOME NEW AMERICAN LAWS.

MR. R. NEWTON CRANE contributes to the *Eugenics Review* for April an interesting paper upon "Marriage Laws and Statutory Experiments in Eugenics in the United States." The forty-six States of the American Republic, each of which has got its own marriage code, form a wonderful sociological laboratory for the trying of experiments.

It is the general rule that males under the age of twenty-one and females under the age of eighteen may not marry without parental consent. California forbids the issue of a licence when either party is an imbecile, insane, or drunk. Indiana adds to this a prohibition of marriage when either of the contracting parties is epileptic or has been within five years an inmate of any county asylum or poor-house. New Jersey requires a certificate from two regularly licensed physicians to the effect that those who wish to marry have been completely cured of insanity, epilepsy, or feeble mind, and that there is no probability that such persons will transmit any such defects or disabilities to the issue of such marriage. In the majority of States marriage between first cousins is forbidden, and in some of them such marriages are declared incestuous and void. In Michigan any persons who marry before they have been cured of certain diseases are liable to imprisonment for five years. It is now almost an invariable rule that the subsequent marriage of parents legitimatises children born out of wedlock provided the father recognises the child so born.

Mr. Crane thinks that the facility for divorce in the United States is an encouragement to marriage. Out of every fifteen marriages one at least is dissolved by divorce, and this, although bad from the point of view of morals and religion, tends to improve rather than to impair the breed. In four States—Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Arizona—marriages become void without a decree of divorce where either party is sentenced to imprisonment for life, and no pardon granted restores the convict to conjugal rights. In California and Indiana Acts have been passed prescribing that, under certain safeguards, inmates and patients of homes for the feeble-minded, hospitals, or State prisons shall be compulsorily deprived by surgical operation of any possibility of producing offspring. The Californian Act was passed in 1909. The Act of Indiana dates from 1907, and provides that where the board of managers and the staff-surgeons in certain State institutions unite in agreeing that an imbecile, or person guilty of criminal assault, or any person three times convicted of felony, is unimprovable, they may be surgically operated upon.

The ball once set rolling in the sterilisation of the unfit is likely to roll fast and far. Connecticut, for instance, has followed the example of Indiana, and provides that the operation of vasectomy or oophorectomy, as the case may be, shall be performed in a

safe and humane manner upon any person who, in the judgment of the majority of a State Board, is considered likely to produce children with an inherited tendency to crime, insanity, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, or imbecility.

Dr. R. R. Rentoul, of Liverpool, who writes on the same subject, says that the State Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Oregon have also passed Bills authorising sterilisation, but so far the Governors of these States have not yet agreed to sign them.

THE PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

AN ENCOURAGING SURVEY.

THE *Englishwoman* for May contains a most encouraging survey of the progress of women in all parts of the world.

NEW ZEALAND.

Lady Stout leads off with a welcome paper on what the Franchise has done for the women and children of New Zealand. She says that woman's suffrage in New Zealand has fulfilled all the expectations of its advocates, and won over its opponents. All their legislation is founded on the equality of the sexes. "We seem to be able to get any measures we want through our vote."

Instead of becoming addicted to masculine habits as a result of the suffrage, New Zealand women have developed a much higher standard of womanhood and the duties and obligations of motherhood.

ASIA.

Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, in an introductory article upon the awakening of Asian women, announces that the emancipation of Asian women is proceeding apace. Alike in Japan, China and Hindustan women are being educated, and the educated women are coming to the front :—

The woman is the virtual head of the family, the sole owner of her property and the custodian of her children. There is no limit to her activity outside the home.

In Persia the women are reading newspapers and writing books :—

It matters not what country of Asia you may survey—in each and every one of them you will find that the heaven of divine unrest is working in the masses of women.

Sarah A. Tooley follows with an article on the women of New Japan full of encouraging facts and figures. There are now one hundred and thirty lady doctors in Japan. Education is compulsory for all girls as well as boys throughout the Empire.

EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE.

The remarkable article by Miss Barnicoat on French women in commerce is noticed elsewhere. The rest of the magazine is devoted to a variety of articles bearing more or less on the progress of women, and everywhere there is the same jubilant note of coming triumph.

FRENCHWOMEN IN COMMERCE.

By MISS CONSTANCE A. BARNICOAT.

THE May number of the *Englishwoman* contains a remarkable article by Miss Constance A. Barnicoat on Frenchwomen in Commerce, which embodies in a few pages the result of much inquiry into the actual state of things in France.

The article pays a great tribute of admiration and respect to the capable French business women, who have "somehow attained positions, especially in the domain of commerce, to which no Englishwoman seems even to have aspired. In a wealthy, highly conservative town such as Lyons, there are, I am credibly informed, fully five hundred women managing their own commercial concerns."

THEIR NUMBERS.

The figures given on official authority as to the employment of women in trade or industry are very remarkable. Miss Barnicoat says :—

In figures furnished me for 1908 by the Chef du Service de la Statistique de la France (Ministère du Travail) no less than 1,933,365 Frenchwomen, married, unmarried, widowed, and divorced, are returned as "chefs d'établissement" in all trades and industries. Besides these 1,933,365 "chefs," there are approximately 748,000 women working on their own account, by themselves.

THEIR SUCCESS.

Miss Barnicoat agrees with Miss Betham Edwards in attributing the success of French commercial houses under feminine management—first, to the admirable clearness with which arithmetic is taught, and the prominence given to book-keeping in girls' schools in France; and, secondly, concentration of purpose, a single aim :—

Judging from inquiries made, strikes would seem to be less frequent with French business women than with men. Women, one writer said, were *meilleures que les hommes*, and, with their kinder hearts, managed their workmen more easily.

NOTABLE WOMEN.

Madame Aristide Boucicaut, the head of the Bon Marché in Paris, is a notable illustration of the successful woman in business. Miss Barnicoat says :—

There is surely no other case quite like that of this little *blanchisseuse*, the daughter of humble agricultural labourers in Burgundy, who, marrying in 1835, at the age of nineteen, M. Boucicaut, a young man employed in a shop in the rue du Bac, rose after her husband's death, in 1877, to be probably the greatest feminine captain of industry the world has yet seen.

There are several cases of women managing large wine businesses, especially in sparkling wines. Madame Pommeroy, who was for Reims very much what Madame Boucicaut was for Paris, controlled her famous wine business for thirty-two years.

Miss Barnicoat records the result of her interviews with many other women who are carrying on business in various parts of France. Most of them are widows, and to the fact that they have not lived alone, but have had natural outlets for their affections, Miss Barnicoat is disposed to attribute some of their success in business.

RUBBER CULTIVATION.

THE recent boom on the Stock Exchange turns the attention of everyone more or less to rubber. In *Science Progress* Mr. John Parkin treats of rubber cultivation as the new tropical industry of the East, and concerns himself with the preparation required. He thus compares the composition of the latex, or emanation from the rubber tree, and the rubber :—

Hevea Brasiliensis percentage composition.			
	Latex.		Rubber.
Water ...	55 to 63	...	0.5
Caoutchouc ...	40 to 32	...	94.0
Resin ...	2.1	...	3.0
Protein ...	2.1	...	2.5
Ash ...	0.4	...	0.5
Sugar, etc. ...	0.4	...	—

He goes on to discuss the prospects of the wild and cultivated product. He says :—

The rivalry which is now commencing between plantation Para rubber and the wild product of Brazil will be keenly felt in the near future. The latter has been the standard caoutchouc for a long period, and buyers can rely on its uniform, excellent qualities.

Though the best grades of plantation rubber have almost invariably received a higher price per pound than fine Brazilian Para, yet the buyer is in reality purchasing the cultivated caoutchouc at a rather cheaper rate, for the wild rubber suffers a loss of ten to fifteen per cent. of its weight in washing, whereas the plantation product loses hardly one per cent.

He declares that the new industry has a most hopeful future before it. In conclusion, he remarks :—

It is also gratifying to note that this new tropical industry is almost wholly of British origin. The seeds were collected in Brazil and transhipped by an Englishman. Kew raised the young plants and sent them to the Middle East. The Botanic Garden Departments there took charge of the trees and made the first tests upon them, bringing their cultivation to the notice of the planting community. The planters, once realising the possibilities of this new undertaking, took it up with their characteristic energy and daring, and have already brought it to a surprisingly successful issue with bright prospects opening ahead. Thus as a nation we have taken the lead in this new cultivation. May we not lose our hold upon it through paying too much heed to immediate gains, and too little thought to the more distant future!

The subject has, further, an Imperial aspect. The foundations have now been truly laid for making the British Empire before long self-supporting in regard to this valuable raw material.

Post Office Savings Banks.

MR. F. W. FITZPATRICK, in the *Twentieth Century Magazine*, writes on postal savings banks and the people. He gives the following summary (turning five dollars into one £) :—

Great Britain has nearly 10,000,000 depositors with over £144,200,000; Japan, 1,000,000 depositors and £8,000,000; France, 4,500,000 depositors and £16,000,000; Belgium, 2,400,000 depositors and £31,000,000; Italy, 5,600,000 depositors and £43,600,000; the Netherlands, 1,200,000 depositors and £9,600,000; Austria, 2,000,000 depositors and £20,800,000; Hungary, 590,000 depositors and £5,400,000; Sweden, 580,000 depositors and £2,800,000; Russia, 1,500,000 depositors and £20,000,000; Bulgaria, 124,000 depositors and £600,000; Canada, 170,000 depositors and £10,000,000, and even poor Egypt has 43,000 depositors and £400,000.

A PRETTY little imaginative account of the development of the psychology of a baby is given in simple prose by Annie Hamilton Donnel in the *Girl's Own Paper*.

HORRORS OF BRITISH PRISONS.

BY ONE WHO HAS ENDURED THEM.

The *Hibbert Journal* for April publishes a very remarkable article entitled "Concerning Imprisonment; by One who has Suffered It." The editor says that the writer is well advanced in life, and it is some years since his imprisonment terminated:—

The offence for which the writer was imprisoned was the misappropriation of money at a time of financial embarrassment. His sentence of six years, which, by good conduct, he reduced to four and a half, was served in an Australian prison. Previous to his trial in Australia, he spent three months in prison in England.

It is, I think, on the whole, the most horrible description of prison life that I have ever read. It certainly ought to give points to those blatant philanthropists who are perpetually engaged in denouncing Russia for the barbarity of her prison system. Russian prisons, when not overcrowded, are much more humane than English prisons. Those who doubt it should read the description of Russian gaols contained in Dostoevsky's books and this article.

No doubt the writer in the *Hibbert* exaggerates, but there is no exaggeration about his own sense of horrible wrong which leads him, after speaking briefly of his experiences, to say:—

Thus dreadfully instructed he affirms that, did men and women realise what imprisonment actually means and is, they would immediately free all prisoners by main force, put the *personnel* at undraining work, and make any continuance of the horrible thing impossible.

On being sentenced he asked one of his fellow-prisoners, "What is it really that we are going to?" "Hell," the man replied; and after reading this victim's experiences we appreciate more and more the passage in the Devil's Walk which describes how, when he was taking his walks abroad the Devil saw a solitary cell, and the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint of improving his prisons in Hell. Everything is done in gaol to degrade, weaken, stupefy and madden a prisoner. Speaking of the monotonousness of slavery to which those sentenced to penal servitude are subjected, he says:—

His hands are bruised and gashed; his toes get smashed. He contracts hæmorrhoids, varicose veins, and prolapses from being incessantly on his feet. Too often he becomes horribly ruptured. Out of a gang of twenty-six men, six unfortunates were counted who had all been grievously ruptured in prison.

There is no respite, not a moment's rest all day. The convict crawls back at night, a beaten animal, in a worse plight than any animal under the heavens.

The following five evils he declares are the characteristics of our prison system:—(1) Imprisonment is slavery of a more grievous description than that which existed in the Southern States of America; (2) It is a school of crime creating criminals, creating and increasing a distaste for labour; (3) It leads to indulgence in unnatural crime; (4) It destroys men morally, physically, and mentally; (5) It is wholly evil in its effects. He says:—

The invention of such a diabolical process and its actual infliction might almost suggest the existence of satanic powers

who can exploit the baser passions of mankind and inflamed these into expression in ingenious cruelties.

After mentioning several cases illustrative of the way in which prisoners were driven mad by the tortures of their prison house, he says:—

The foregoing cases illustrate, after a limited fashion, the persistent destruction of mentality by imprisonment. They are merest indications of the ravage wrought on the human brain by the continuous action of its legalised mechanical system of repression.

It is easy to platitudinise regarding wrong-doers, who, under sentence, deliberately prefer self-murder to imprisonment. But those who have passed through the flames dare not roundly condemn.

The article reads like a nightmare. I have said it is exaggerated, but it represents faithfully the impression left upon an educated man by his subjection to the necessary mechanical brutality of our existing system.

A NATIVE CONGO LEADER.

At a time when the natives of the Congo region have been massacred, mutilated, and generally used up to supply civilisation with rubber and concessionaires with dividends, it is interesting to find in the *Regions Beyond* for April what these natives may become under suitable training. Rev. W. D. Armstrong describes Njembe, who started as waiter, laundry-boy, cook, then steersman of the missionary steamer, and finally, after being baptised, settled down in Lulanga, built a house, planted fields of maize and manioc, and became the centre of the village. There he became an evangelist, and built a church. Mr. Armstrong says:—

Njembe is never idle. He has always something in hand. Such industry in a native does not go unrewarded, and Njembe's house contains many of the things that the African loves. He is a gifted man, and can do almost anything he attempts. He plays the accordion better than anyone else, he speaks and reads in three native languages, he is a natural orator, can send telegraphic messages on the lokoli (native drum), he is a good shot, a splendid carpenter, cook, and tailor, and possesses an unusual amount of energy and common sense. His neighbours have an admiration for him which almost amounts to worship. He is courageous, and is not even afraid to face the traders and State men. When others flee to the bush he stays behind and settles the palaver with the white man. He shows an intelligent interest in all his surroundings—a strong contrast to the bovine temperament one often finds in the African.

He teaches the boys in the villages how they can telegraph from village to village by beating on their deep and far-sounding drums. They can hear the noise, he says, and understand the message at fifteen miles:—

This native telegraph has been very useful in the days of State oppression, for many a village hearing the warning from afar of the approach of the enemy have fled to the bush and thereby saved their lives.

The Hull affair, as witnessed by Commander Vladimir Semenov, on board the Russian ships at the time that it occurred, is described in the April number of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. The same journal has as frontispiece a quaint old plan of the town and fortifications of Gibraltar, dated 1738.

A CENTURY OF SOUTH AMERICAN PROGRESS.

ON the occasion of the Centenary of Argentine Independence (May 25th next) Dr. Albert Hale contributes to the *American Review of Reviews* an article on "South American Progress and Prospects."

PROGRESS IN RAILWAYS.

In 1810, a hundred years ago, there was no railway in South America. Not till 1851 was the first railway constructed in Chile; in 1853 Argentina had another; in 1856 Brazil had a third open; and Argentina was already thinking of extending hers. There is now no Republic in South America without a railway, and some of these lines are marvels of engineering skill, one of them running to over 15,000 feet above the sea. La Paz, in Bolivia, used to be a kind of South American Lhasa, owing to its inaccessibility. Now, however, two railways reach it. Then there is the newly finished Transandine Railway, piercing the Andes at about 10,400 feet—the first South American trans-continental line; and a railway is contemplated which will fill up one of the great gaps in the South American railway system—the vast stretch of country between Buenos Ayres and Asunción, the Paraguayan capital.

PROGRESS IN COMMERCE.

South American exports being mostly natural products, the Continent has been obliged to import quantities of European manufactures. Says Dr. Hale regretfully:—

There has been no lack of steamship connection with Europe, at least to accommodate this normal exchange of goods. English, German, French, Italian, Austrian, and Spanish lines ply regularly to the great ports on the Atlantic side of South America; with almost equal frequency other lines under the same flags continue the journey to the west coast and gather the riches of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador for home consumption, but alas! the Stars and Stripes of our own country are seldom seen, and much of the trade that should belong to us has escaped because our merchant marine has dwindled to nothing during the last generation.

Since the construction of the first railway (that in Chile), and since the first steamer touched at a port in Argentina, more and more natural products have constantly been exported, and more and more foreign goods imported:—

Within the last ten years, however, this growth has in some instances increased over one hundred per cent., and is limited only by the capacity of vessels to carry it. The world could not to-day advance a step without the rubber of Brazil, the nitrate of Chile, the tin of Bolivia, the cacao of Ecuador, the copper of Peru, the quebracho of Paraguay, the chilled meats of the River Plate, or the wheat, the corn or the wool of Argentina.

IMMIGRATION INTO SOUTH AMERICA.

South America has always held the door wide open to immigrants. In fact, to her, more than to any other part of the globe, now crowd the "dispirited classes of Europe." One hundred thousand of them went in one year to Brazil; Uruguay absorbed 40,000 to 60,000 in the same time; Chile takes enormous numbers of Germans; and in Minas Geraes alone (Brazil) there are as many as 1,000,000 Italians; while in Rio Grande do Sul a beautiful

Brazilian province—Paraná and Santa Catarina alone there are estimated to be as many as 500,000 Germans. Argentina often receives over 200,000 immigrants in a year from Spain, Italy, Portugal, Germany, Austria and even Syria. Some of these go back after working in the harvest fields; but very many remain. And Argentina has only about 7,000,000 people, more than half of whom are of South European origin.

SOUTH AMERICAN CITIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN CHARM.

The writer has also something to say of the beauty and brilliance of Buenos Ayres, advising his countrymen not to come to Europe this year, but rather to visit the Argentine capital. Rio, a model of civic progress, has now nearly completed its harbour-works, which have cost 50,000,000 dollars. He also remarks on the courtesy of Latin Americans and their general charm. It is extraordinary how dissimilar are the 50,000,000 inhabitants of South America from the inhabitants of North America. But then the Latin races have dominated in the making of the former, and the Anglo-Saxon in the making of the latter.

ALHAMBRESQUE ART.

In the April *Canadian Magazine* Mr. Albert R. Carman, in a beautifully illustrated paper on "Foot-prints of the Moor in Spain," thus describes what he conceives to be the characteristics of Moorish art. He says of the Moorish decorator:—

His appeal is wholly sensual. The eye revels in the beauty of one of his walls as it does in the beauty of the rose—not as it does in the nobility of a face. Here is beauty unhardened to any purpose. The odalisques of the Moorish harems revelled in it, though they could not read a line and knew no world beyond that which appealed to their five senses. We must step back for a little into the twilight of the primitive to fully appreciate these Oriental splendours. We must become what we were before our era of free schools and cheap books and universal mental ferment. We must looll on the cushions of the barbaric East with the uncaring children of a sunny hour if the purposeless patterns and unmeaning designs of their artists are to give us the pure pleasure that they gave them.

The Moors were magicians in the creation of beauty, though they painted no pictures and sculptured no real objects and built with deceptive materials. They were as un-Greek as possible; but if you will stand in the Hall of the Ambassadors in the Alhambra and look long and receptively into the old ivory carving on the wall opposite—with not the ghost of an idea in the whole of it—you will not care whether it be plaster or putty. You will only know that the eye plays over it with the delight felt by the fingers in crumpling up a soft fabric. It might be tapestry; it might be marble; it might be lace; it might be ivory. Every possible suggestion gives you a new pleasure in the spectacle. It proves nothing; it tells nothing; it teaches nothing. The slave girl from the desert got as much out of it as the most learned Moor from the University of Cordova.

MR. W. L. GRANT, writing in the *United Empire* on the administration of Africa, lays stress on the value to the Empire of the anthropological training of the African administrator. It would save him in his utter loneliness from going mad or taking to drink, as well as enable him better to administer his charge.

APPRECIATIONS OF M. DE VOGÜÉ.

WRITING on Vicomte Eugène Melchior de Vogüé, in the mid-April number of *La Revue*, M. Nicolas Ségur says that the author of the famous book on the Russian Novel seemed to reconcile in his work two incompatible things—the freedom of the rational and scientific spirit which ignores prejudices, despises frontiers, and aspires more and more to fraternise with all men, transform societies, break all idols, and penetrate the closest secrets of Nature; and the necessity for an ideal, that necessity of faith, that moral uneasiness, those vivid and continual religious preoccupations which seem rather to belong to the past. He was enthusiastic about progress, and he had an ardent sympathy with the conquests of science. Yet the dominating idea of his mind was the moral future of humanity. His philosophic mind was haunted with religious problems. While man advances in science and knowledge, he is still unable to throw any light on the essential problem—the problem of destiny. This is the trouble which was expressed to him by a Syrian whom he met, and this thirst to know, this anxiety to solve the problem of our destiny, obsessed the mind of Taine to the end of his life as they dominated the meditations and the work of M. de Vogüé. The pity for suffering humanity, the love of mystery, all the evangelical sowing of Rousseau in the field of literature, which brought forth more abundantly and more splendidly in Russia and elsewhere than in France, M. de Vogüé noted in his book on the Russian Novel. A subtle judge of cause and effect, a fine appreciator of literary qualities, he knew how to discover genius and to define its leading powers. A few years later he discovered Gabriele d'Annunzio. He had, in fact, the gift of discerning talent. In other fields also he was a discernor and generaliser of facts, especially sociological facts, and nowhere does he reveal this gift more ably than in his "Remarks on the French Centenary Exhibition of 1889."

A second appreciation of M. de Vogüé is to be found in the *Correspondant* of April 10th. M. de Vogüé's great work on the Russian Novel, writes M. Pierre de Quirielle, appeared in 1886. Many years before that date he had begun to contribute to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was also the author of several novels, "Les Morts Qui Parlent," "Le Maître de la Mer," etc. Above all, he was a poet, says M. Quirielle; that is to say, he had a great imagination. His intelligence was as great as his imagination, or rather his intelligence became imagination. He brought to his work an intuitive intelligence, and that at a time when such a thing, no longer existed, thanks to the development and the abuse of the spirit of analysis. His influence has spread and it is felt in all directions. He seems to have become a master and a guide of the young. People are beginning to talk of neo-Christianity; he never spoke of it. He was content to follow, to encourage, or

simply vindicate the new currents of ideas and opinions. The moralist remained infinitely sensible to pure formal beauty; after having revealed Tolstoy, he exalted Gabriele d'Annunzio, an admirable artist devoid of moral or other ideas, and he transformed him into a herald of the Latin Renaissance.

MORE ABOUT HALLEY'S COMET.

MR. A. S. MITCHELL, of Columbia University, writing in the *American Review of Reviews* upon Halley's Comet, reminds us that up to Sir Isaac Newton's time nothing was known about comets. What ideas people possessed about them were nonsensical. He says:—

After Newton had firmly established the law of gravitation, and had shown that all the planets and satellites of the solar system obeyed it, he inquired whether comets did not do likewise. While wondering over these matters the great comet of 1680 appeared and gave him the chance, and he showed that not only did comets obey gravitation and travel about the sun in obedience to it, but he explained how, from observations on three nights, it was possible to calculate the comet's path.

Halley, in 1705, published the orbits of no less than twenty-four comets. Halley died in 1742. Before he died he realised that Jupiter or Saturn might accelerate or retard the motion of a comet, if it came near them, and he predicted that the celebrated 1456 comet (Halley's) would return in 1758 or early 1759, which proved exactly right. An interesting table gives the past appearances of Halley's comet from the year 11 B.C., but 225 years earlier there was a comet observed which, says the writer, was undoubtedly Halley's. The most noteworthy past appearances of the comet were in 1066 and 1456, the latter year being memorable for a Papal bull against "the Devil, the Turk, and the Comet."

The brilliance of a comet depends not only on its distance from the earth, but also, naturally, upon its distance from the sun. The nearer to the sun the more is its intrinsic brightness increased. Halley's comet will be nearest the sun, and therefore most luminous, on April 20th. On May 18th we pass through its tail, of enormous size but infinitesimal weight. It is questionable, however, if even an astronomer will be able actually to see anything of the tail, although we shall be enveloped in it for some hours, and "bombarded by cometary material." In 1861 the earth passed through a comet's tail, and was none the worse for it. The writer says as the comet gets nearer to the sun its tail gets brighter and brighter and longer and longer. On February 27th this famous appendage was calculated to measure 14,000,000 miles, and by April 20th it will be much longer still!

An African version of "the station to which God hath called you" is given by Frederic Shelford in the *Journal of the African Society*. He says:—

"I asked one Masai why he did not cultivate a piece of land and grow food for his own requirements, and he replied that 'God had not told him to do that, but only to kill beasts and to eat them.'"

MORE ANGLO-AMERICAN MEMORIES.

MR. SMALLEY'S "Anglo-American Memories" in the *Lady's Realm* for May are devoted to Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Mills, who is really not very well known yet in England, and Sir George Lewis.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Speaking of Lord Charles Beresford at a country-house party, Mr. Smalley says that his repertory of Irish and other stories seemed as inexhaustible as his sparkling good humour:—

There was in those days a toleration of practical jokes, and it is possible Lord Charles Beresford played one now and then, but always without malice. He was, at any rate, the life of the party. He was never tired, his talk never grew stale, his wit was the cause of wit in others, his good spirits put everybody else in good spirits.

A saying of his concerning the American fleet chimes in with an American article, reviewed last month, on the smallness of the United States mercantile marine:—

"A fine fleet," he remarked, "well commanded, well found, fit to go anywhere and do anything—or to go anywhere for which it has coal enough, or coal transports enough."

Thus early had he put his finger on the weak spot, which all America was presently to discover for itself when Mr. Roosevelt sent the fleet around the world with an escort of foreign coal-carrying steamships; foreign because there were no American ships to be had.

Of Lord Charles Beresford's sayings the most famous is the oft-quoted one in the telegram refusing an invitation: "Sorry can't come. Lie follows by post." This was sent to the King when Prince of Wales. Mr. Smalley says:—

He transacts even the common courtesies of life in an unexpected manner. When the appointment of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson as First Sea Lord, in succession to Sir John Fisher, was announced, Lord Charles called to offer his congratulations. Then he added: "Sir Arthur, I will give you one piece of advice. Get rid of both Fisher and me. As long as we are in the Navy we shall always be scraping."

SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

Sir George Lewis, as may be remembered, retired from business last year at the age of seventy-six. He was born in one of the three houses in Ely Place, Holborn, occupied by the firm. It was of him that Lord Russell of Killowen said:—

What is most remarkable in Lewis is not his knowledge of the law, which is very great, nor his skill in the conduct of difficult causes, in which he is unrivalled, nor his tact, nor his genius for compromise. It is his courage.

Mr. Smalley says:—

I ask myself sometimes what London society would be to-day had there been no Sir George Lewis. . . . The simple truth is that Sir George Lewis, though the most successful of solicitors in contested causes, has made fame and fortune by keeping cases out of court and out of print. He carried the art of compromise to its highest point. He saw that, alike in the interest of his clients and of the public, and in his own interest also, the greatest service he could do was to prevent litigation. On that he has acted consistently for fifty years.

Sir George Lewis had a kindness of heart to which thousands can testify. I suppose, says Mr. Smalley—no lawyer ever did so much for clients without fee or reward. If you were his friend, if you were of a profession, if you came to him with a letter from some friend, if you came to him in

poverty with a case of oppression, he would take infinite pains for you and no fee. He had all sorts of out-of-the-way knowledge—copyright law, for one, on which he was an authority, and on which few solicitors are authorities.

Sir George Lewis's position was unique, he concludes, because his personality was unique. So will his fame be.

AN APOSTLE TO THE OUTSIDERS.

CHARLES WAGNER, social mystic, is the subject of a cordial appreciation in the *Twentieth Century Magazine* by Julia Scott Vrooman. She describes him as having much of the poet in him, but declares that he is above all a prophet. She recalls how, twenty-seven years ago, Wagner visited Paris, and she says:—

Not daunted by the cold reception of his ideas, where he had hoped they would be best understood and appreciated, he established (under the auspices of the liberal Protestant Church) a small Sunday School in the Bastille neighbourhood. This Sunday School was the germ of his first church, and later of the large new church, "The Home of the Soul," which has recently been dedicated. Although most of the people in the vicinity of his mission were descendants of the first "apostles of reason," and had as their heritage a contempt for all forms of religion, the man and his message nevertheless gradually found a way past all barriers of prejudice and superstition into their hearts. Strange as it may seem to his friends in America, where he was received with open arms by religious people everywhere, only one pulpit in Paris, that of the Oratoire, is to-day open to him.

He objects to being a spiritual maid-of-all-work to his parish. He reserves himself for the great work outside the church, to which he is called:—

His custom of preaching only twice each month might be assigned as one of the chief reasons why his sermons, when he does preach, are so spontaneous and full of power, retaining all their original strength and essence of thought and feeling that necessarily would have been largely forfeited had they been diluted to meet the demands ordinarily made upon Protestant clergymen. By thus limiting his output of sermons he has secured leisure for the writing of those books which have gone into all the world preaching his simple gospel.

He practises in every detail of his own church his gospel of simplicity. His faith and tolerance are the two qualities that make him of effective service to France to-day. It appears that he was one of the originators of the Fraternal Aid Society, out of which sprang the *Université Populaire*. The writer describes him as a mystic, but a mystic whose passion it is to translate into the practical language of to-day his vision. He calls himself "The Apostle to the Outsiders."

THE *London Magazine* devotes a very fully illustrated, chatty article to the Duke of Connaught, who may, perhaps, succeed Lord Grey as Governor-General of Canada, where he is already known. Under the title of "The Poor Man's Hotel," illustrations are given of the Rowton Houses, and certainly they do look astonishingly comfortable. Mr. John Trevena describes the various appearances of Halley's comet—"the comet of ill-omen." Its visit in 1066 is recorded on the Bayeux tapestry, where it appears as a tailed star. The subject has been already treated in these pages from other magazines.

NEWSPAPERS AND PARTIES IN GERMANY.

M. ANGEL MARVAUD contributes to *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* of March 16th and April 1st an interesting article on the political rôle of the German Press.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

A remarkable feature of the German journal, he says, is its local character: another is its general unattractive appearance. It takes much longer to grasp the contents of a German newspaper than it does for either a French or an English paper. An important item of information is sometimes quite lost in a modest corner. The political articles are too often heavy and diffuse, and it requires much effort to read them. On the other hand, the literary and other *chroniques* are written by the best writers. Another point about the German newspapers is the admirable arrangement of the advertisements. Many papers belong to no political party. Those described as "unparteiisch," or neutral, are run merely to make money, and so desire to maintain the best possible relations with the public. The most important neutral paper is the *Berliner Lokai Anzeiger*, which dates from 1883, and was started as a weekly; in 1885 it became a daily, and since 1889 it has published two editions daily. It is said to have 300,000 subscribers at the present time.

NATIONAL LIBERAL ORGANS.

The majority of the party papers advocate the advanced ideas of the groups of the Left—National-Liberal and Freisinnige or Democratic. Allied with the National-Liberals are the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Magdeburger Zeitung*, the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, etc. The organ of the Radical (Freisinnige) Party is the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, which, however, has lost much of its interest since the Party has lost its principal leaders. The People's Party (Democrats of the South) is represented by the *Beobachter* (Stuttgart), the *Badischer Landsbote* (Karlsruhe), and the *Frankischer Kurier* (Nürnberg). The *Frankfurter Zeitung* was at one time its principal organ; to-day, though it defends the same ideas, it is independent and takes no part in local politics, but it remains one of the most live and active of German journals, and its reputation is universal.

The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Kölnier Tageblatt*, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, the *Leipziger Zeitung*, and a number of other papers are generally considered National-Liberal in politics, and amongst the journals Freisinnig in politics may be named the *Berliner Volkszeitung*, the *Dantziger Zeitung*, etc.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* occupies a place apart. Its political programme seems to be influenced to some extent by that of the French Radicals, and its principal points are opposition to the *Junker* and the Conservative Government, the institution in Germany of a real Parliamentary régime, the introduction of universal suffrage in Prussia, etc.

ORGANS OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

Among the journals of the Conservative Party are the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, which is most read at the Court, and the *Reichsbote*, which passes as the organ of the Empress, perhaps because it publishes the announcements of the different philanthropic works of which she is director. It takes little part in politics. The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is the organ of the agrarians, and the most reactionary of all German newspapers.

CATHOLIC PAPERS.

The Catholic Press and the Socialist Press are, like the two parties, the best organised. The two great organs of the Catholic Party are the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* and the *Germania*. The former is the most influential, while the latter, published at Berlin, is a fighting journal. Founded so recently as 1871, the *Germania* has been engaged in poignant episodes, and during the Kulturkampf five of its editors were in prison at the same time. Besides these two papers a number of others defend the policy of the Centre. They are published chiefly in the Rhine country. There are also many popular papers which are the natural allies of these political organs, and which circulate among the working classes. The German Catholics, too, have their special organs.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

The organisation of the Socialist Press is no less remarkable than that of the Catholics. In September of last year it numbered seventy-four dailies. The *Vorwärts* of Berlin has over 100,000 subscribers. The direction of it is now confided to a special committee, and its influence has never ceased to grow. The receipts in July, 1908-June, 1909, are given as 1,562,000 marks, against an expenditure of 1,451,000 marks, and the profits, 111,140 marks (£5,500), were added to the party funds. The *Volkszeitung* of Leipzig follows in its steps; it has 42,000 subscribers and a large reserve fund. In one year it distributed no fewer than 2½ millions of pamphlets and leaflets. The *Münchener Post* is the organ of Vollmar, and the *Hamburger Echo* that of August Bebel, though neither leader writes for these papers. Besides these, the party possesses a number of other journals, many being the organs of trade unions. Lastly, there is the Sozialdemokratisches Pressbureau, founded last July. Its duty is to communicate to the journals of the party in the promptest manner possible the most important political, economic and social news. In addition to the Berlin staff it has a number of collaborators in the other large cities. Every day it sends a letter of information to the organs of the party. It also telephones news. The general expenses are divided among the different journals.

In reference to the influence of the Press on public political opinion, the writer says its importance does not in any way correspond to the enormous circulation of the papers. The majority of editors accept the ready-made judgments of the famous Press Bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse.

AN AUTOGRAPH LIBRARY.

In the *World's Work* for April Mr. H. R. Galt describes the growth of an ideal library and the career of its founder. Thirty years ago a young American, James Carleton Young by name, sitting on the steps of the Parthenon in Athens, conceived the idea of gathering under one roof a library composed exclusively of the world's best literature. He was comparatively poor, a graduate of Cornell, went into the real estate business on a capital of ten dollars, and bought up land lying along the great railroad systems in Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. As he said, "God wasn't going to make another acre of land, but He was making babies all the time." When the babies grew up to be men, they wanted land, and Mr. Young accommodated them—at a profit. Having made his fortune, he set to work to realise his early ideal. To quote his own words:—

My conception of an ideal library would be one that embraced all the best literature of the world for all time, each volume selected for its literary merit. Such an undertaking, however, could not be accomplished within the lifetime of an individual. As I was desirous of undertaking a work that could be, in a great measure at least, completed in my lifetime, I conceived the plan of bringing together under one roof the best literature of my time, in the original editions when possible, each volume to be characteristically inscribed by the author. For only by means of an inscription does the volume become absolutely unique, and have always attached to it something of the intimate personality of the writer.

He won over a few authors. He has now, stored at his former Minneapolis residence, and in fireproof vaults in various capitals of Europe, a very large percentage of the best contemporary literature of the entire world, each volume inscribed by the author. He has secured friends and co-operators all over the world, among whom are Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, Madame Ragozin, Mademoiselle Hélène Vacaresco. The *Figaro* has called him *Le roi des livres*:—

With the assistance and encouragement of such people as these; by the aid of our consuls and ambassadors abroad; and as result of many expeditions to Europe to search the book-stalls for rare editions, and to call in person on the authors, Mr. Young has finally obtained, besides the books themselves, an extraordinary bibliography, and a list of names and addresses of authors which fills half a dozen thick type-written volumes. This list alone furnishes some idea of the magnitude of the work. As each author changes his residence the list is corrected, this being always up to date. It must be the most astonishing list in existence.

The cataloguing is not yet complete, but already there are tens of thousands of volumes in the library. The authors decorate the fly-leaves with all manner of serious or quizzical remarks, which will add to their unique value. "Whimsical comment, playful verses, serious reflection and delightful reminiscences" could be quoted from the books of practically every famous writer in the world. Mr. Young decided on selecting, if possible, original editions. He has now been eighteen years at work in compiling the library. He believes that this work is the most adequate tribute he could pay to the art of literature.

MISS CORRALES OF COSTA RICA.

THE MOST REMARKABLE MEDIUM IN THE WORLD.

The *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* publishes an article in which Mr. W. T. Stead describes, on the authority of her father, the discovery of a new medium in Costa Rica, whose gifts, he says, throw completely into the shade those of every medium now known to exist in the Old World or the New. This is Miss Ophelia Corrales, eldest daughter of Señor B. Corrales, who is a well-known man of business in San Jose, Costa Rica:—

The sittings take place in the house of Señor Corrales. The phenomena occur as often as not spontaneously in the family circle, but the more remarkable have been secured when a select company of friends meet under test conditions. There is no question of public exhibition. The element of professionalism is entirely absent.

When the sitters are in a circle in a room with locked door and closed windows, various articles such as books, articles of furniture, flowers and other solid objects are mysteriously conveyed from outside apparently through the walls or ceiling by an invisible agency.

Miss Corrales is not entranced. She stands with the rest of the company at some distance from the table. Upon the sheets of paper lying on the table, direct writing is produced in Spanish, French and English, although the medium only knows Spanish.

When seated at the table Miss Corrales writes automatically with incredible rapidity messages in languages of which she knows nothing.

She is also able to draw and paint in absolute darkness portraits of eminent persons. What is still more remarkable, she has the gift of imparting this capacity to draw and paint in the dark to any member of the circle no matter how ignorant he may be of the rudiments of the art.

The phenomena of invisible voices talking and sometimes singing frequently occurs in broad daylight with the windows open. All these things, however, are but as child's play to the phenomena I am now to describe.

Miss Corrales is frequently transported from the séance room, doors and windows being carefully fastened, as if she could pass through the wall at will. Not only does she possess this faculty, but she shares it with her brother and sister. She goes and comes as in a flash of thought, apparently dematerialising and being rematerialised on the other side of the walls of the room. Spirit forms materialise, are felt, handled and examined. Their pulses beat, their heart throbs is felt. They converse. They are plainly visible by the light of the fireflies which after long experiment is found to be the only illuminant which does not cause dematerialisation. These materialised spirits play the piano, sing, argue and behave just as they used to do before they laid aside their bodies. They have been photographed, and some of the photographs are in my possession.

The most remarkable and interesting of all the phenomena is that in which the Double of the medium is materialised inside the room while the medium herself is outside the locked door vainly trying to obtain admittance. The materialised Double goes to the window and plays and sings while the voice of the real Miss Corrales is heard outside calling to those within to open the locked door and allow her to enter.

The Double is an exact counterpart of the original, although perhaps a little more delicate, graceful, and fairy-like. She collects rings, watches, handkerchiefs, and then they presto! she vanishes with her collection. Then the door is open and the real Miss Corrales enters with the articles given by her Double.

All this sounds like the most preposterous of fairy tales. I can only say that the reality of these phenomena is vouched for by those who have attended these séances, and they include many of the most intelligent citizens of San Jose.

IRON BRIDGES AND ART.

In the *Engineering Review* for March "Quiz" discusses the question why artists frown on iron bridges and prefer stone:—

Morris, it appears, would banish iron from his Utopia. This is typical of popular feeling on the subject—a feeling strong enough to produce such an engineering monstrosity as the Tower Bridge. Mr. Ernest George, who is President of the Society of British Architects, scarified the "hideous combination of stone and cement," which added weight without strength to the steel frame it conceals. Mr. George evidently considered that engineers were too modest to believe that a plain iron structure could be more artistic than one of stone. In this, however, engineers are backed up by public opinion. There are some forms of suspension and cantilever bridge which are graciously admitted to be tolerable in appearance; but artists as a whole turn their backs upon steel and remain faithful to timber and stone. It is a little difficult to see why this should be so. For instance, the stone arch is right from the points of view of both engineering and art. Properly designed iron and steel structures *ought* to be pleasing to the eye; and it may be that a future generation will find beauty in what we consider to be plain.

I really believe that the fundamental drawback about iron is that it has continually to be covered with fresh paint to arrest decay. This prevents it from becoming harmonised with its surroundings. As a rule, bridges and viaducts are painted red, a colour which seldom corresponds with a natural background. Thus we hear of iron erections being "a blot on the landscape." If they were painted green or a neutral grey, they would be less conspicuous.

HIGH PRICES IN AMERICA.

"Just at present," says the Editor of the *Twentieth Century Magazine* of Boston (April number), "the upholders of the feudalism of privileged wealth are busily engaged in trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people in regard to high prices, and in this respect they are ably seconded by departmental influences at Washington.

"The depreciation of gold, due to the enormous increase in the output, we are told, is the cause of high prices, and the fact that high prices have increased throughout the world is cited as confirmation of this fact. We know of no thinker of any standing who claims that the increased output of gold is not largely responsible for the rise in prices throughout the world; but it is not this general rise in prices that has occasioned the revolt of Americans against the despotism of privileged wealth. It is the extortionate increase over the general world rise that is occasioning the revolt of thinking men and women throughout the Republic. In England, Canada, and elsewhere there has been an increase of from twenty-eight to forty per cent.; while the increase with us is between sixty and eighty per cent.

"We pointed out last month how *Bradstreet's* showed the advance in fifty-seven articles of daily use since 1896 to be seventy per cent. In America, when the increase was merely from thirty to forty per cent., there was little complaint on the part of our millions; but since that increase has risen to from sixty to eighty per cent. there is a general outcry, and the attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people by

having them believe that because prices have increased in foreign lands less than half what they have increased in America, the extortions practised by the tariff-protected and corporation-bulwarked monopolies and public-service corporations are merely due to the increase in gold, is a crime against sound morality and an insult to the intelligence of thoughtful men and women. Trust rapacity, stock watering, bond inflation and the protective tariff are despoiling American industry of this vast excess in prices over the advance in foreign lands."

CATTLE-RAISING IN THE AMERICAS.

The *Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics*, in an illustrated article on this subject, asks: When the United States ceases to export beef and pork, whence will Europe get its meat? The answer is that the two Americas contain many admirable districts, besides those in the United States, suitable for producing good meat cheaply—the broad plains of Mexico, for instance, and of Central America, of Venezuela and Colombia, the Amazon region of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador. These rival, if they do not excel, the famed Argentine and Uruguayan pampas. Much United States capital is invested in Mexican cattle-raising, but it is only recently that Mexico has seriously competed in the cattle-export trade. Nevertheless, according to the latest statistics, it has about 5,250,000 beef cattle, though, compared with the 30,000,000 of Argentina, this is small. However, on natural pasture alone, the writer estimates that Mexico could carry twice the number of cattle now grazing in Argentina, and could easily supply Europe from its surplus with an amount of meat twice as great as that supplied by the United States.

Even in such hot countries as Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, in the cooler uplands cattle can be produced not only well, but as cheaply as anywhere in the world. The native stock needs improving, but when crossed with Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways and other good breeds, the result is satisfactory.

The Amazon basin comprises one-eighth of the habitable earth and one-half of the most fertile portion thereof. Consequently, though some of this vast area is rubber country, and some dense forest, some, especially along the tributary streams, is fine cattle country. Uruguay also has about 6,000,000 cattle, mostly well-bred animals. Of course, in Argentina are the central provinces of Buenos Ayres, Córdoba, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, and Corrientes, which have the best native grasses, and the largest estancias and meat-freezing works. They are also the provinces where most alfalfa is grown—that curious lucerne-like crop of which no one can be long in Argentina without hearing. But the writer considers that there is little territory in Argentina which is not suitable either for cattle or for sheep.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE NEW RUSSIA.

By M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU.

IN the two April numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu has a long article on the New Russia and Religious Liberty.

"AUTOCRACY, NATIONALITY, ORTHODOXY."

In the first number he deals with the laws relating to the Catholics and to the Jews. Contrary to the nature and even to the interests of an Empire which embraces so many races and religions, the Russia of the nineteenth century, says the writer, continued to pursue a narrow, confessional policy, seeking the unity of the State in the unity of religion, and being unwilling to recognise that a fourth or a third of the subjects of the Tsar were living in public or in secret outside the State Church. In 1905, however, Nicolas II. himself proclaimed liberty of conscience, and if the reform had been sincerely applied it would almost have sufficed to transform the old Russia into a new country. But to give full effect to the Edict of 1905 it ought to have been accompanied by the abrogation of the old restrictive laws which, by refusing certain rights to the followers of certain creeds, continued to present every possible obstacle to perfect liberty of conscience. For how can there be complete liberty of conscience without perfect equality before the law which puts civil and political rights at the mercy of differences of religion? The writer hopes Russia will not delay much longer the work of political emancipation, and he declares that the granting of religious liberty will benefit those who give as much as those who receive it, and that the National Church will have everything to gain by it.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE POLES.

The first who hoped to benefit by the Edict were the Catholics, but as the antipathy to Rome is political rather than religious, something more was necessary than the mere proclamation of liberty of conscience. Nevertheless the Poles looked forward to a certain amount of administrative autonomy being conceded them, but subsequent events have rudely undeceived them, and to-day the general opinion in Poland is that the Poles and the Catholics have nothing to hope for from the Russian Government.

OVER FIVE MILLION JEWS.

And what is true of the Catholics is much more true of the Jews. At the beginning of the twentieth century it was estimated that the total number of Jews in the five continents was ten to eleven millions. About half of them—more than five millions—are to be found in the Empire of the Tsar, and among their co-religionists in Europe, Asia, and America many are of Russian origin. The great annual exodus of 100,000 Jews from Poland, Lithuania, etc., to America does not seem to diminish the Jewish population of the Empire; in fact, it only absorbs the annual excess of births over deaths. The solution of the

Jewish question, therefore, is not to be found in emigration.

WHY RUSSIA FEARS THE SEMITIC RACE.

Theoretically speaking, the only solution, of course, is the suppression of all laws specially relating to the Jews. The writer remarks that no one seems to have noted the extraordinary fact that in matters concerning civil and religious equality Russia is behind Turkey. The rights which the majority of Orthodox Russians persist in refusing to the Jews have been accorded to the Jews, as well as to the Christians, of Turkey by the Turkish Mussulmans. If Russia is less liberal than the New Turkey, is it because of fanaticism or a pure spirit of intolerance? Far from being actuated by religious zeal, the vexatious laws against the Jews, continues M. Leroy-Beaulieu, are undoubtedly dictated by national considerations or considerations of economic rivalry. In restricting the Jews to certain provinces and to certain professions, are not the Russians avowing their own inferiority? and does not the Government proclaim that the Russian merchant is unable to enter into competition with the sons of a race more gifted and better trained for the economic struggle? So long as the Russian Government and the ruling classes continue to entertain a low opinion of the Russian Slav and regard him as not sufficiently developed to compete without risk with the Semitic race, so long will they defer repealing the present laws, which they seem to consider necessary measures of protection.

WHAT THE JEWS HAVE DONE FOR RUSSIA.

The writer, who was in Russia during the war with Japan and during the first two years of the Constitutional Régime, suggested to the Jews whom he met that the restrictive laws of which they complained would now be abolished with the autocratic régime. But the majority refused to believe it. To the writer their pessimism seemed unjust, but subsequent events have shown how much it was justified. He agrees that such a great reform could not be brought about by a single stroke of the pen. But surely it is not unreasonable to look for an impartial amelioration and a progressive modification of the lot of the Jews. As to the revolutionary movement in which a number of Jews are said to have taken part, it may be answered that without the intellectual Jews and Jewish money the immense Empire would have remained asleep to all eternity under the paternal sceptre of the autocratic Tsar.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RÉGIME.

The second part of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article deals with other sects and difficulties. The Russian Empire is too vast and it comprises too many religions to permit of the triumph of the specious device, "Russia for the Russians," which for the so-called National Party means only "Russia for the Orthodox Russians." The essential business to-day, and the most important for the future, is the acclimatisation of the Constitutional Régime.

THE ETERNAL SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

A PARODY.

THE *North American Review* publishes two articles on the Woman Question—one by a woman, Mrs. Bertha Lane Scott, who sets forth the old-fashioned view of women's relation to government in an article the gist of which is founded on the following paragraph:—

The responsibility of the mother for the physical, moral and mental training of her children makes demands upon her judgment, intelligence, fortitude and patience to the utmost of her capacity. She needs all the strength, the serenity, the "sweetness and light" that she can summon, to meet these demands rightly. Since political activity involves strife, with attendant mental and physical weariness, and since the paramount function of woman is motherhood, the influence of political life cannot be useful in developing those qualities most essential to her unique function. It would certainly obstruct their development.

With cruel sarcasm, which is all the more effective because it is carefully veiled, the same Review publishes another article by Mr. Borden Parker Bowne, which is a very well-reasoned argument in favour of the suffrage for women. The best part of it, however, is the following delightful parody on the arguments of the Anti-Suffragist. Mr. Bowne imagines a state of society in which the women alone are enfranchised and men are deprived of the suffrage. In these circumstances he asks us to "listen to some fine old dowager, less acerb and more philosophic, as she argues the matter":—

My sisters, let us not be too hard on the men. Of course they are not women and cannot be, but we must beware of arousing sex antagonism. Let us rather inquire if there be not plain indications in the nature of things of what man's sphere is. And if we look about, we see at once that this sphere is very definitely marked out. Men are manifestly intended to be the breadwinners of the race and the fathers of the race. And the sphere thus indicated is certainly great enough and high enough to consume all masculine energy and satisfy all masculine ambition. Let us, then, be careful of adding to the labours of men the additional burden of thinking on political problems.

And when we rise to the higher thought of fatherhood, what a sacredness this bestows upon man, and certainly he can ask for nothing higher. He should, therefore, prepare himself for all his duties in this august relation, and not trouble himself about these other relatively unimportant matters of managing the political world. And I cannot but deplore that our educators have not paid more attention to the fact. They seem never to have considered that man is to be the father of a family and should have a special training for his duties as such. Some of the heavier work in housecleaning would very properly fall to his lot. A course in scrubbing and in tending the furnace and many similar things would be of far higher utility than much of the vaunted higher education.

Of course this does not mean that men are without intelligence. Some of them are very bright and might properly be trusted with the suffrage. But we are thinking of the great mass of men, and that alters the case. And, furthermore, it is not from any enmity or hostility on our part that we are opposed to men voting; it is rather from our love for them and our unwillingness unduly to burden them that we protest against their enfranchisement. And they are safe in that love. We will guard their interests. If they wish anything, let them apply to us, and we will see to it that the right is done; but let them abide in that sphere in which it has pleased Providence to call them.

"It is doubtful if this argument would convince

the men. It is not even sure that it ought to convince them, but it is certainly as good as most of the matter that is offered against equal suffrage." Mr. Bowne is a thoroughgoing advocate, and there is a good deal of truth in the following paragraph, although it will cause the enemy somewhat to blaspheme:—

If we should call the roll of opponents, we should find among them about all savages, enemies of society, of the family and of good government, transgressors, drunkards, constitutional stand-patters and weak-minded men in general. These make up a large part of the "glorious company" of those opposed to equal suffrage. It by no means follows that all opponents are of this sort, but it is beyond any question that the vast mass of persons of this sort are among the opponents.

THE GERMANS AT HOME.

We have had so much abuse of the Germans lately, and so much German scaremongering, that it is interesting to turn to Mr. Austin Harrison's article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* on "The Germans at Home." It will not altogether tend to make us love our brother German the more, although the writer begins by saying that—

Of all peoples on the Continent, without doubt, the Germans are the most vital; the most powerful physically and in aggregate brain-power; the most strenuous politically, scientifically, economically; the most methodical, industrious, serious; the fiercest fighters, the deepest thinkers, the greatest specialists, individualists, idealists in Europe to-day.

He goes on, however, to remark that "no more material nation exists than the Germans to-day," and to assert that one species (if we may use the word) of German—the Prussian—is the most inhuman of men, whose joy is fighting, and whose motto is "blood and iron." The Germans as a whole, the writer insists, are still bondmen and political slaves, and the German State still only in embryo. In other words, Germany as a nation is in the stage corresponding to that in a man when Carlyle suggested that he should be covered up for a time under a barrel. "Wise, strange, childish, irrational," are the epithets the writer applies to the mass of Germans. Coarse-grained by nature, by habit and predilection, no more sensitive or sentimental creatures exist; and rough and aggressive as they may be in manner, in reality they are curiously reticent. The German woman, when married, usually "lets herself go," discarding her individuality with her corsets; but her children are strong, and her work in the world as a woman is well done.

THE *Correspondent* of April 10th contains a long study of Nathaniel Hawthorne by E. Sainte-Marie Perrin. He considers "The Scarlet Letter" not only Hawthorne's best work, but a veritable masterpiece. It is so typical of the genius of the author, so representative of his literary temperament and of his personality, that M. Perrin preferred to study it before seeking elsewhere for information about the novelist. Some books reveal the whole man, his powers and his limitations, and "The Scarlet Letter" is one of them.

WHAT IS A LAW OF NATURE?

THE *International Journal of Ethics* for April contains an interesting study by Mr. W. J. Roberts on the appeal to Nature in morals and politics. The writer rapidly dismisses those conceptions which are based mainly upon biological facts and theories, such as evolution, natural selection, struggle for existence. By way of contrast with those who so readily transfer from biology to ethics certain principles of Nature, the writer adduces the Roman poet Lucretius, who was at once an inspired natural philosopher and a passionate teacher of humane ideals of conduct:—

While he is rapturously pursuing the contemplation of the immense processes of Nature, the stately ordering of causes and effects, he is, at the same time, directly inculcating or irresistibly inspiring such moral doctrines as the following: the vanity of luxury, riches and power; the folly of fearing death; the pity of human suffering and wrong; the beauty of modesty, contentment and fortitude; the noble joys of unpretentious rural life; the possession by animals of some of the most exquisite human qualities, and the villeness of man's cruelty to them.

He brackets Tennyson's "Nature, red in tooth and claw," with Huxley's opposition of Nature and man in the Romanes lecture. The writer then considers the use of the terms Nature, law of Nature, natural rights of man, and the like phrases, in the long and important period reaching from the beginnings of recorded Greek speculation to the end of the eighteenth century. He objects to this august conception being flippantly dismissed in the name of modern science. He says:—

The best history of philosophical doctrines would be a history which exhibited some permanent demand of human nature which such doctrines are only an imperfect attempt to embody. Mankind does not learn even all its philosophy from the philosophers: on the contrary, the philosopher's work is often a very infirm endeavour to analyse and dissect thoughts which are living and "working," to use the language of the "pragmatists," in the world around him.

Mr. Roberts adduces as a true statement of the law of Nature a fragment from Cicero:—

There is indeed a veritable law, a true rule of reason, in harmony with Nature, unchanging and eternal, which by its command should summon us to our duty, and by its prohibition warn us from doing wrong; but though it does not command or dissuade good men in vain, it fails to move the wicked by command or prohibition. This law may not be counteracted, nor repealed as to any part, nor wholly annulled. Nor again can we by senate or people be exempted from this law. And we need seek none other to explain to us or to interpret this law; nor will it be one law at Rome, another at Athens, one law in our time and another law in time to come; but one law, eternal and imperishable, it will bind all peoples in every age. And God, the author, the judge and the enactor of this law, will be thus in a manner the common governor and commander of all men; and he who will not obey this law will become an alien to his very self; and by this fact he will pay the utmost penalties, though he escape all else that is reputed punishment.

The appeal to Nature, Mr. Roberts concludes, in ethics and politics is alive in the popular, the scientific and the philosophic thought of our day. Its right use has been associated with some of the noblest movements in the history of mankind.

IDENTIFYING THE BIRDS IN SPRING.

AFTER Mr. Edward C. Clifford's series of charming articles and drawings on Nature subjects in the *Art Journal*, comes a series on Birds, by Mr. M. R. N. Holmer, begun in the January number. The first three are illustrated by Augusta Cullis, and the fourth, in the April number, has Augusta Cullis and Alice Holmer as the illustrators. It deals with the common perching birds in spring.

According to the writer, the best time to become acquainted with the smaller resident perching birds is the early spring, when the trees are bare and before the flocking migrants of later spring, combined with the leafing of the trees, make the task of identification less easy. Incessant movement, attitudes showing perfect balance and great apparent independence of the laws of gravity, flitting patches of blue, green, and grey—these mean tits, says Mr. Holmer. Flocks of them haunt all the rough-barked trees, and their call-note keeps time with their restless flutterings in search of the insects which bark or bud may harbour. The flocks are often of great tits and blue tits, mixed perhaps with an advance guard of longtails; and the coal tits and marsh tits may also be seen in similar haunts, but in smaller parties.

Footpaths through meadows, with a hedge and trees not too far off, show all the commoner thrushes—throstle, blackbird and stormcock—all the year round, and fieldfare and redwing throughout the winter and sometimes quite late in the spring. The finches and the buntings seem to prefer hedges bordering high roads, and everywhere along the roadside hedgerow the robins and hedge-sparrows attract attention. Nor will the wren, with her absurd tip-tilted tail, be ignored. But beware! She can creep quietly round a tree with her tail down, and we are told a not too careful observer has been thus misled into hopes of a new tree-creeper. The tiny goldcrest seems to feel secure in the spruce fir and Scotch pine. In thick coppices and woods of mixed trees the harsh, angry call of jay or magpie is heard more and more as spring advances. The magpie's black is really rainbow-hued, the iridescence of his wings and tail having all the colour and sheen of tarnished metal. His white shoulders and breast are snowy, so that, bad character though he is, he is a most beautiful bird. The jay's black and white is mainly in tail and wings, breast and back are chestnut or brown, crest black and white, moustache black, and covert feathers at the shoulder chequered blue and white and black.

THE April *Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics* announces that the fourth International Conference of the American States (*i.e.*, the Pan-American Conference) will be held this year at Buenos Aires on July 9th. Most of those attending it are men who have made a study for years of Latin-American affairs.

TAKING THE CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *American Review of Reviews* the Director of the Census gives some account of the manner of taking the 1910 Census. It was begun on April 15th, and will be completed, for city and country, by May 15th. Fully 70,000 enumerators are employed, with 330 supervisors; and some 3,500 clerks will tabulate the 90,000,000 odd schedules, with the names, occupations, etc., of the people. In no other country which regularly takes a census are there so many people to be enumerated as in the United States, and in no other important census-taking country is the population so scattered. A census is also being taken of mines, manufactures, quarries, and farms. The number of people will be established in four or five months from May 15th (probably in October), and all the details will be published in two years.

The number of questions asked has been increased to about thirty. Care is being taken to discriminate between the various elements of the United States' highly composite population—between, for instance, persons of German, Bohemian, Polish, Croatian, and Magyar origin, all perhaps born in the same country—Austria-Hungary.

Care is also being taken to show the number of children born to each marriage and the period in which they were born. In the industrial census, employers, employed, and independent workers are distinguished. Great trouble is also being taken to get accurate farming statistics, which is difficult, for in the States there are not only many farms, but farms of numerous types. Women seem to be among the enumerators, as well as men.

One trouble which has had to be contended against is distrust of the enumerators, especially among the foreign born, and fear that the information supplied may be used as an excuse for heavier taxation, for army service, or for deportation. Consequently the Census Bureau has had to conduct a campaign of publicity to teach the people better.

Without the help of modern tabulating machines such a task as this census could not be completed within a reasonable time. The machines used are in principle similar to those used in 1900, but have been much improved. There is now so much complex tabulation to be done—as, for instance, to show how many white males, born abroad, of a given age, are married; or how many coloured persons, born in the States, of a given age, are single. In order to do this work economically a system of punched cards is employed, one card to each of the 90,000,000 persons. These cards can be punched in any desirable series of combinations—work mostly done by women; and cards for males are automatically discharged into one compartment, and those for females into another. Three hundred punching machines will be worked, night and day, by two sets of clerks.

Even the characteristics of the population are done by tabulating machines. Other separations (besides those of sex) are done by electrical sorting machines.

TWO LADIES IN TIBET.

IN *Travel and Exploration* for April appears the first part of an interesting account of the adventures of two lady missionaries in Tibet. The account given of Tibetan distrust of foreigners and the filthy habits of the people is simply confirmatory of what other travellers have said. The expedition took place in 1906, when the Tibetans across the frontier of Nepal, near which the ladies were stationed, had somewhat relaxed their vigilance, and accordingly it was felt that this was the time for repeating the attempts already made several times to get into the Forbidden Land. These attempts all failed, except one, when the writer and another lady missionary (not the one who accompanied her in 1906) penetrated to Taklakot in disguise. The party was very small, consisting of the leaders, three servants, and four coolies, with two riding ponies, and five yaks and jibboos. They crossed by the Lipu Pass, 16,800 feet high, which can be ridden over. The people had received them well, sending them sticks of wood (most precious and valuable in Tibet, where it is so scarce), and coarse flour or rice.

A VISIT TO A MONASTERY.

On the Taklakot ridge was a monastery which they visited. Being only women, they were not received very ceremoniously. No robes of honour were put on, and the Abbot and Jongpen had not even taken the trouble to wash. The Tibetans seem as unclean in their conversation as in their persons; and though they perpetually invoke the Deity, few nations seem less mindful of His precepts. The monastery was the residence of the Jongpen, and a crowd of people collected to watch the ladies approach it—the first white women who had ever been there. The writer says:—

We had gathered together a few things to present to the Jongpen, among them Sunlight soap. One of a more enlightened country than Tibet might have taken offence at the suggestion implied in presenting such an article . . . It is a solemn fact that some Tibetans never bathe from the cradle to the grave . . . The other gifts presented to the Jongpen were a pair of folding scissors, a bottle of smelling salts, some dried fruit, and a Gospel and Catechism in Tibetan.

Efforts were made to prevent the ladies from going beyond Taklakot, the Abbot of the monastery and the Jongpen being evidently fearful lest the sacred waters of the lake near should be defiled by the touch of foreign women. It was finally settled that they might go, but must not touch the water. The writer comments on the change which had taken place in the Tibetans since their former visit to them in disguise:—

Then they were afraid to touch our pictures; after we were stopped we were jealously guarded lest we should advance another step, and we were strictly forbidden to take away any impressions of the country with us. Mr. Savage Lander's camera plates were buried in the ground, for fear some magic was attached to them. Now they gave us *carte blanche* to go and do as we pleased.

MUSIC AND ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

MR. LANDON RONALD.

THE April number of the *Musical Times* contains a biographical sketch of Mr. Landon Ronald, one of the most recent of British conductors to come to the front. Mr. Ronald is not converted to the idea of conducting without a baton. Nor does he indulge in much physical exercise in the act of conducting. He gains his control by the firmness of his manner and the certainty of his beat. A *bête noire* of the inexperienced conductor is syncopation. The more skillfully this contradiction of normal pulsation is played the more likely is the unsteady conductor to be embarrassed. Pianoforte concertos try the nerve and alertness of the conductor apart from the vagaries of the solo performer. Mr. Ronald recalls a passage in Schumann's pianoforte concerto and another in a concerto by Tschaiikowsky which on the first occasion of his conducting them gave his pride a shock. But he declares that he has found the Beethoven *sforzandos* much more difficult to control.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

Mr. Richard Hoffman's second instalment of his Musical Reminiscences, which appears in the April *Scribner*, includes his recollections of Jenny Lind's visit to America. The tour was arranged by the famous Barnum. Never had singer or musician such *réclame* as she. Crowds witnessed her landing and followed her to her hotel, and greater crowds strove to obtain tickets to hear her sing. After her first concert she broke her contract with Barnum, and refused to sing again unless he changed the original terms of 1,000 dollars a night. The receipts for the first night were 28,000 dollars, and she demanded, in addition to the 1,000 dollars, half the receipts after 3,000 dollars, and Barnum wisely fell in with her demands. Mr. Hoffman and a violinist were engaged to play at the concerts, but their performances were hardly listened to. Of her voice, Mr. Hoffman says it was not so brilliant as it was deliciously rounded. It possessed great volume and inexhaustible reserve force. She had a few songs which showed its wonderful compass and power. One was a Swedish Echo Song, in which she would echo her own voice; and in another she made a remarkable *diminuendo* reaching a pianissimo as faint as a sigh, but with a carrying power that made it distinctly audible at the most extreme limits of the hall. One of the most haunting things to the writer was her singing of Taubert's bird-song, "I know not why I am singing." Her shake was the finest he ever heard—altogether perfect. In her sacred songs she rose to the sublime, and on one occasion, as she finished "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Mr. Hoffman saw Daniel Webster, who was seated in the centre of the balcony, rise and make her a profound bow.

VOICE-TRAINING IN MILAN.

Writing in the *Musical Times* for April, C. K. draws attention to some recent remarks and statements of Romeo Carugati on the conditions of voice-training at Milan. There are over two hundred teachers of singing in Milan, he says; only about ten of them deserve that name, and they are, perhaps, not the best known. The singing-masters are often old artists, players of the oboe and the big drum, doctors, lawyers, second-class singers, income-tax collectors, prompters, and others. The competition is the greatest possible. Those especially who come with illusions from abroad are confronted by people ready to make the most wonderful promises of easy and speedy success. The poor students pass from master to master, and the final result is complete loss of voice. Of course there are praiseworthy exceptions among the teachers. Signor Carugati estimates that ten per cent. of Italian singers succeed in getting a position and thirty per cent. of foreigners. The latter invade the Italian stage in increasing numbers. The writer suggests that the State should take measures to hinder the destruction of voices by such extraordinary methods as those adopted by some trainers.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK IN THE WORLD.

In his articles in the *Art Journal*, entitled "The Consolations of an Injured Critic," Mr. C. Lewis Hind in the April number refers to the two families of genius of the Duchy of Limbourg—the van Eycks and the de Limbourgs—world-famous in their day and world-famous now. While the van Eycks made all the art world ring with their altarpieces and portraits, the de Limbourgs set the crown of perfection on the art of missal-painting. Mr. Hind has seen "Les Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry," and he proclaims that it is the most beautiful book in the world. Pol de Limbourg was the genius of the family, but his brothers, who helped him, were also fine artists. The pictures in the wonderful prayer-book include representations of the twelve months—naïve and delightful landscapes—several of which are reproduced in Mr. Hind's article. In the background of most of these pictures rises, silhouetted against the heavens, one of the many castles and palaces belonging to the Duc de Berry, so that Pol must have visited each of the castles in order to reproduce them for his patron. But, adds Mr. Hind, it is not necessary to go to the Musée Condé at Chantilly, where the treasure is preserved, to see a perfect missal-painting. There is one in the National Gallery lent by Mr. Yates Thompson. It is a painting by Jean Fouquet, who was born at the time that Pol de Limbourg was painting "Les Très Riches Heures," and it shows "Cæsar Crossing the Rubicon," being a page from the "Faits des Romains." The date of the picture is 1460. Here we have a peaceful landscape, a blue winding river, Cæsar caparisoned in white and gold, a herald standing in the stream announcing his approach, and the little army waiting to advance.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

AT the last meeting of the Executive of the Modern Language Association a permanent information sub-committee was formed, with the object of advising teachers wishing to study abroad, and to consider how the assistance given by local authorities to such teachers can be best utilised. Mrs. Longsdon, 6, Clarmont Gardens, Surbiton, is one of the members, and would doubtless give information.

Cours de Vacances are now being arranged in several countries. The full table can be obtained from the Special Inquiries Office of the Board of Education, Whitehall.

Again we must call the attention of readers to the necessity of at once making preliminary inquiries if they intend to make use of the facilities for the exchange of homes for young people. Exchanges with France are mostly desired, but arrangements can also be made with Germany. Last year over forty-five such visits were made during the summer holidays, and several students exchanged homes for much longer periods. But the preliminaries naturally take time. Parents on both sides require every certainty that the foreign homes in which their children are to be received should be suitable in all respects. Inquiries should be made of the English hon. secretary, Miss Batchelor, Grassendale, Southbourne-on-Sea, Hants. There is a small fee of five shillings to cover inquiry and postal expenses, etc. Reduced fares are given on most railway routes.

A Dutch lad of seventeen, who is studying English, French and German, would like to exchange letters for mutual correction (if desired) with an English student of either sex. He sends really interesting letters and postcards. Write directly to G. Siddré, Drappennierstraat 18, Haarlem.

ESPERANTO.

The Catholic Congress of Esperantists was a great success. The delegates came to Paris from several countries, and many subjects interesting from a Church point of view were discussed. The meetings, which naturally excited comment in the Press, though intended for Catholics were in no sense exclusive, and the Esperanto flag was conspicuous amongst the banners carried in procession and deposited in the cathedral of Notre Dame.

The Young Folks' Esperanto Association (International) is making rapid progress. It has already six hundred members in twenty groups, of which the largest are in Paris, Lille, and Dresden. The English secretary is Mr. H. van Etten, 82, East Dulwich Road; their organ *Juneco*.

During the Brussels Exhibition a special section will be set apart for Esperanto exhibits, and a bureau is to be arranged at which Esperanto translators will

always be found ready for service. It is moreover expected that at the great gathering of Congress initiators, which will take place in Brussels on May 9th to 11th, many Esperantists will take part in the proceedings.

The Cheltenham Congress, which opens on May 14th, will be in one sense a preliminary to the London General Meeting of June 11th to 13th, for which very especial arrangements are being made by Mr. Kiralfy and Mr. White at the White City on Saturday, Mr. Cox organising a river journey to Windsor the next day. Only one hundred and twenty places are available, and of these thirty were taken on announcement. Applications should be sent to Mr. G. Cox, 125, Broomwood Road, Clapham Common.

One of the most interesting Esperanto books we have yet published, whether from the point of view of the linguist or the searcher of the Scriptures, is the Concordance to Dr. Zamenhof's version of the Proverbs of Solomon. Hebrew is, of course, one of the mother-tongues of Dr. Zamenhof, and accounts for the value of the translation; but without this Concordance, prepared by a well-known Esperantist, it would be much less useful, for few have the time to search out for themselves the various places in which the same word or phrase occurs and the slight differences of rendering between the established and the Esperanto versions. The price of the Concordance is 9d.

The New Testament, to be published under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is rapidly nearing completion, and the first chapters of the book of Genesis, translated by Dr. Zamenhof, appeared in the April number of *La Revuo*, and will be continued monthly.

The *Christian Commonwealth* has contained for many weeks a regular Esperanto section, sometimes for children, at others for older folk. The issue of March 30th, for instance, gave a translation of the aims and rules of the Progressive League.

One great sign of progress is that the German scientist, Dr. Werner Marchand, publishes with each number of his *Das Leben und die Erde* an Esperanto *résumé*.

The International Institute of Esperanto, founded at the Dresden Congress to promote a more thorough study of Esperanto, grant diplomas, etc., etc., is under the direction of M. Ed. Privat, whose admirable Fifty Conversational Lessons is published at the REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office at 1s. 6d. net. No teacher should be without it, for it contains the graded conversations, founded upon specially homely readings, which are so necessary in teaching a living language.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* for April is remarkable as containing an illustrated article written by Gertrude Lowthian Bell, describing "A Palace in the Syrian Desert," in the neighbourhood of the River Euphrates, which she has visited. The account of her travels and explorations makes a very lively paper of thirty pages, illustrated by five views of the palace and a map.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The first article is entitled "Society and Politics in the Nineteenth Century." It is based upon three works, "The Correspondence of Priscilla, Countess of Westmorland," which covers the period from 1813-1870; "The Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino," which only cover four years, from 1831 to 1835; and Lady St. Helier's "Memories of Fifty Years." It is largely a study of the influence of women in political life. Until the earlier years of the nineteenth century, politicians usually met without any women to humanise and civilise them. As a result some of the members of the bachelor parties got very drunk and others very merry, and indulged in the most unprintable language. With the nineteenth century the influence of women began to revive, and the article is full of pleasant gossip concerning the great ladies who kept Salons and took part in politics in the last century. There is, however, one great omission. No woman in London society exercised so masterful an influence in English politics on the foreign side as Madame Novikoff. Although Princess Lieven is mentioned, not one word is said concerning her successor.

THE NEW ASTRONOMY.

The science of astrophysics is the subject of an article entitled "The New Astronomy." It is based upon the books of Sir William and Lady Huggins, for the science of astrophysics is peculiarly fortunate in having as its chief exponents a husband and wife who, alike in the chemical laboratory and the astronomical observatory, are fellow-workers, their discoveries being published under their joint names. The reviewer says:—

The new science of astrophysics is now one of the most important branches of astronomy. It is fundamental in revealing secrets about the nature, the structure and the movements of vast and remote stellar systems.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF GERMANY.

Mr. Edgar Crammond is the author of a thirty-page essay, crammed with statistics from beginning to end. He estimates that the national wealth of the United Kingdom is about £17,000,000,000, the national wealth of the German Empire about £3,000,000,000 less; but he thinks it doubtful whether the national wealth of Germany will grow as rapidly as that of the United Kingdom. The taxable resources of the United Kingdom are greater than those of Germany, and our taxes, at similar rates, are more productive.

Germany has still, however, sources of taxation in the death duties and the income-tax, which can be greatly increased. Mr. Crammond concludes his paper by a warning against allowing financial considerations to persuade England, which is not overtaxed in the matter of expenditure upon armaments, to flinch from keeping up its Navy on terms which would enable it to regard with equanimity the increase of the German fleet.

GREECE AND KING GEORGE.

The writer of the article upon the Greek crisis is not very hopeful. He says that political Hellas is almost at death's door, and it is inconceivable that Greece should ever again take over the inspiring part in the Balkan drama for which she seemed alike fated and predestined half a century back. No politician of weight any longer believes in the rainbow vision of Hellenic greatness and power and glory. The army needs to be reorganised, and the citizens need to overcome their reluctance to taxes necessary to support their national existence.

THE ART OF HENRY JAMES.

Mr Morton Fullerton will make all those who cannot enjoy Henry James's novels feel deeply ashamed. The reason for so few appreciating his art is that the mind of the modern reader, made myopic by the thin transcriptions of life which pass for fiction, has no perception of tone, depth, richness, and completeness of representation. A page of one of his later novels is like some vast park, with the sunshine lighting up its hundred shades of green, all absorbing the light, and being blended and fused together in it.

SOCIALISM DEFINED.

The article on Socialism deals with its meaning and origin only. As the reviewer says, the word is applied to all sorts of ideas which have, or have had, anything in common with true Socialism. Socialism, viewed broadly, is merely an extravagant expression of a distinctive movement of our time which exalts the importance of the body and all external and material conditions, that is, which pays more and more attention to "social" conditions, the conditions affecting the surroundings of the individual, and thus to the distribution of wealth governing those conditions. Socialism makes the external conditions supreme.

STOICISM.

Another paper deals with the New and Old Conceptions of Stoicism, showing how much Stoicism has become softened and humanised throughout the centuries, without losing its essence. In itself it may be inadequate as a philosophy of redemption, but with Christianity it may help by providing models of moral heroism. In fact, the reviewer's conclusion seems to be that certainly Stoicism cannot get on well without the softening influence of Christianity, and that Christianity may derive help from Stoicism.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE May number of the *Fortnightly Review* is a good average. Mr. Garvin is back at his old post as chronicler, Mr. Francis Gribble is at his favourite pastime of gloating over the amours of distinguished Frenchmen—this time his subject is Alfred de Vigny, the lover of Marie Dorval—there is a paper on Rugby Football, and Mr. Meredith's novel "Celt and Saxon" is continued. I notice elsewhere the papers on Roosevelt and Mr. Vaile's scheme of Imperial scholarships.

THE STORY OF THE YALU CONCESSION.

Everyone knows how the Yalu Concession led up to the Russo-Japanese War, but nobody knows exactly the story of how that concession was obtained, and with what object. We have now, in the narrative of M. Van Larlarsky, the version of a man who was in it from the beginning. M. Van Larlarsky may be described as a keen man of business, eager to turn an honest penny, and ever on the look-out for an opening, especially if it took the form of a lucrative concession. It was he who got together the Yalu Timber Company, which was the proximate cause of the Russo-Japanese War, and it is he who in this article tells the thrilling story of how Russian interests in Korea were first created, how they were to be fostered and extended, and how the prosaic business of money-making was to be dexterously combined with the arduous work of Empire-building.—

M. Van Larlarsky wrote this outspoken narrative for the purpose of exculpating himself and the principal personages who were associated with him in the Yalu transaction. It is of inestimable importance to contemporary history.

STARVATION OR INVASION.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd concludes his vigorous presentation of the case against universal service:—

England's Peril is not invasion, but starvation, and against this peril there is one, and only one, safeguard—a supreme Fleet—a fleet-in-being which, by the very world-atmosphere which it creates, protects the uttermost outposts of the Empire as efficiently as it protects London, the Empire's nerve-centre. The cost of "a nation in arms" is put at £4,000,000 by the National Service League, and £7,800,000 by the War Office.

THE AMERICAN CHEAP MAGAZINE FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. W. Archer describes at length the characteristics of the cheap ten-cent illustrated American magazine, and explains why it cannot thrive in England. He concludes his article as follows:—

And now, having given several reasons why the American magazine is impossible in England, I have only to add that I do not really believe it is impossible at all. An editor of genius, with a fair amount of capital behind him, would know how to produce a cheap magazine, which, while keeping the standard of its fiction high, should at the same time deal competently and attractively with the vital facts of our absorbingly interesting time in such a way as to secure an enormous circulation and make his magazine at once a great property and a power in the land.

BAD ADVICE TO MR. REDMOND.

"Politicus" concludes a long article, intended to prove that the Tories, and not the Liberals, are the real friends of the Irish, by making the following appeal to Mr. Redmond:—

Let him abandon the barren policy of Home Rule and take up a creative policy. Ireland's greatest need is not political, but economic. Let Mr. Redmond help the Unionists in abolishing Ireland's poverty and in developing Ireland's magnificent natural resources which the Party of exploiters has deliberately destroyed or neglected. If he is not willing to work for Ireland's good, if he prefers taking a part in the great Liberal Home Rule fraud, he may soon find himself a leader without a Party. Signs are not wanting that Ireland is awakening, and that she will no longer allow her politicians to play the party game at Westminster for their own purposes. A new Irish Party is arising. Let Mr. Redmond place himself at its head before it is too late.

SHOULD WOMEN WORK?

Miss Elizabeth Robins contributes a lively and brilliant article under this heading. She says:—

I stop a moment to deny that it is woman's physical weakness that makes question of her fitness for work. She is the drudge of the world. She sweats over all the cooking-stoves of Christendom. She is a pit lassie in the North. She is an agricultural labourer in the South. She makes bricks and bicycles in the Midlands. In Germany she is harnessed alongside a dumb beast and drags a loaded cart.

Attacking Mr. Burns's proposal to prevent mothers working, she says:—

What Mr. Burns proposes is not, really, that poor mothers should not work. He, better than most men in Parliament, knows that the last thing to be tolerated in a labourer's wife would be her not working. Mr. Burns would forbid her being paid for work—that's all.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for April contains several articles which it is difficult to notice briefly, notably the opening paper on "Waterways and Railways," which is against the policy of spending millions on the development of inland American waterways. Then there is Mr. E. V. Lucas's entertaining paper, "The Theologians at the Mitre," based on some old travels of a German in England in 1782; Mr. W. Martin Swift's discussion on the present high price of living in America, which he thinks is somewhat checking itself, and also being checked by the lessened tendency of people to crowd into cities; and Miss Mary Johnston's "The Woman's War." Miss Johnston's view is the sensible one that women, though different from men, are their equals, taking one thing with another. There is not anything strikingly new in the article. The writer of "A Japanese Appreciation of Lafcadio Hearn" thinks that there is no greater appreciation of Japan than Hearn's "Azure Psychology" in his "Exotics and Retrospectives":—

We Japanese (he says) have been regenerated by his sudden magic, and baptised afresh under his transcendental rapture; in fact, the old romances which we had forgotten ages ago were brought again to quiver in the air, and the ancient beauty which we buried under the dust rose again with a strange yet new splendour.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE *Dublin Review* for April is very good in every way. The contents are varied, the articles are bright and well written, and it has a distinct note of its own, which gives it a definite place among modern periodicals.

The political articles on the Reform of the House of Lords are noticed elsewhere. There are two poems: "Orison-Tryst," by the late Francis Thompson, and "The Gate of Sin," by Mrs. Bellamy Storer.

Mr. Francis McCullagh, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing on "Modernism in Islam," concludes his paper with the following prophecy as to the probable course of events in the Near East:—

Macedonia is ear-marked for Bulgaria. Servia may get the Sandjak of Novi Bazar. Russia may get the Dardanelles opened to her, and Austria may obtain some compensation, while Austria's great ally will be enabled to exploit Asia Minor. As for the Sultan, he will be allowed to remain at Constantinople so long as he is weak, but let him once show signs of returning strength, and he will forthwith be bled white, if not absolutely expelled from Europe.

THE MASSACRE OF DROGHEDA.

Mr. J. B. Williams, in an article entitled "The Truth about Cromwell's Massacre at Drogheda," takes the worst possible view of Cromwell's action on that occasion, maintaining that there were 1,000 civilians killed, and that the garrison was massacred in cold blood after having laid down their arms. He says:—

The defenders in Drogheda, or Tredagh, itself had many cannon, in a strong citadel called the Mill Mount, ample ammunition, and nine months' supply of provisions; and, to quote their enemies, were the "strongest, desperatest men in all Ireland."

Notwithstanding this, Cromwell no sooner appeared before the town than his presence seems to have struck terror into the defenders, and the result was thus reported by Rev. Hugh Peters:—

Sir, The truth is Tredagh is taken. Three thousand five hundred fifty and two of the enemies slain, and sixty-four of ours. Collonell Castles and Captaine Simmons of note. Ashton the Governour killed, none spared. We have also Trimme and Dundalk and are marching to Kilkenny. I came now from giving thanks in the great church, we have all our army well landed. I am yours, Hugh Peters. Dublin, September 15, 1649.

BEFORE THE REFORMATION, AND AFTER.

Miss McChesney contributes an article entitled "Roger II. and Frederick II.—A Study of Kinship." It is an eloquent eulogy of Frederick II. and Roger II., which concludes as follows:—

Forerunner alike of the Renaissance and the Reformation, herald of intellectual light and spiritual revolt, insatiable in labour, in speculative thought, in sensual pleasure, filling with light song or grave study the pauses in his strenuous life of war and policy, it may surely be said of Frederick the Emperor, as of Roger the King, that "his sleep was as the waking of other men."

Mr. James Britten writes on "Anglicanism Sixty Years Ago." He says:—

The decadence of Protestantism in the Established Church is too obvious to need more than a reference. We look in vain in the Protestant ranks for preachers of eminence and influence.

MOTIVE FORCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M.P., writes a second article upon "The International," in which he takes the agitation concerning the execution of Ferrer as an illustration of the motive force which is exploited by the revolution against the Church:—

The whole story of the nineteenth century, when it comes to be written for Europe in general, will be the story of the attempt of the Catholic Church, largely unconscious as a whole, but profoundly conscious in individuals, to recover the mass of men. This Catholic reaction works silently, its enemies work explosively; but the two forces are fronted and at issue.

The discontent of the mass of the people of Europe is the fulcrum upon which the anti-Catholic lever plays. The "anti-civilisation" force, as he calls it, is not with nor of the poor, but it uses the poor.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The opening article in the *Westminster Review* for May is one of the most interesting in it. Writing of "Our Rural Parish Councils," a chairman suggests that a new Act is necessary for making the parish council able practically to govern the parish, not only as regards housing, sanitation, lighting, water supply, but also as regards the care of the poor and aged. Mr. Bumble would then become a much more important personage than he is now; but he would be far too busy for Bumbledom, as he would have to be pension officer, school correspondent, registrar, and much else besides, dealing direct with the County Council officials.

The article "Tariff or Insurance" is a plea for national insurance of capital, which, says the writer, is no more difficult than national insurance against unemployment.

Mrs. Sloan Chesser's article on "Women and Girls in the Factory" is a demand for far more women inspectors for the one and a half million women and girls in the factories and workshops of the United Kingdom. The factory laws often prove insufficient to ensure proper conditions. Factory floors, for instance, may be "kept clean in the ordinary sense," but may yet be so dirty as to be dangerous to health. As she says, the workers themselves must be taught cleanliness and simple laws of health. Fifty-five and a half hours a week—the present hours for women—are far too long. The writer suggests a mid-morning break and a mid-afternoon break to lessen the strain of standing; and also organised medical inspection and matrons as women superintendents in all factories where women are employed.

Other articles deal with Kiamil Pasha, first Grand Vizier under the new Turkish régime; with "Witches and Wizards," and with the alleged hostility of Socialists to religion—the last article by a clergyman. He concludes that the hostility of Socialists is not to religion in itself, but to the average church-goer and chapel-goer as members of the wealthier classes, who have, they think, more than their due.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* opens with three articles on "The Crisis," which are noticed elsewhere.

Dr. Dillon states, with great lucidity and impartiality, the Russian case against Finland and the Finnish case against Russia. Mr. Lajpat Rai describes "The Arya Samaj, its Aims and Teachings," in an article which renders more incomprehensible than ever the action of the Indian Government in confounding this religious organisation with a seditious society. The Roman Emperors made the same mistake about the Early Christians, but Lords Morley and Minto have not the excuse of the Emperors.

THE ROMAN LADY.

Mrs. Emily James Putnam's article on "The Roman Lady" does not give an altogether attractive picture of her. She had clearly a great deal of power—unwillingly but tacitly recognised by her male relatives. She was, taken on the whole, active-minded, impulsive and passionate, but so much of the evil that she did has lived after her that the historian has constantly to remind his readers that she was also often blameless. The men of Rome had a "certain hardness of fibre" which made them generally anti-feminist; and the women had none of that solidarity necessary for a powerful feminist movement. Withal, however, the Roman lady was a "character." "The strong men among whom she lived, who broke everything else, could not break her." Their very uneasy disapproval of her is a tribute to her powers—for ill as well as for good.

MELCHIOR DE VOGÜÉ.

Dr. Edmund Gosse writes of the late Vicomte de Vogüé, whose mother, he reminds us, was an Englishwoman. He was a writer with personality, something which always distinguished him. He is most known for his articles on Russian literature, "Le Roman Russe," but the element of paradox in Russian character baffled him, with his logical Latin instinct, as it has baffled other foreign critics. "Le Roman Russe," Dr. Gosse thinks, was "perhaps the most epoch-making single volume of criticism issued in France during our time." The Vicomte also occupied himself with English literature, and his tribute to "Adam Bede," "*beau comme si Dieu parlait, voilà tout*," is perhaps the finest George Eliot received.

MISTRESS, MAID, AND MOTHER.

Lady Bunting, writing on "Mistress and Maid," offers various suggestions for making domestic service more popular, the chief being the compulsory training of girls in such service from fourteen to sixteen. She believes most girls dislike it only because they do not know how to do it. Her other suggestions are for reasonable off-time, consideration from the mistress, and recognition of domestic service as a profession. Mrs. Campbell Dauncey's article on "Ignorant Mothers" is a plea for teaching girls how to wash,

dress, and look after infants and very young children, including, of course, instruction as to their food and some, at least, of their ailments. Take four hours a week from hockey and devote them to the study of the cares and duties of maternity. Only by the women of the upper classes becoming good and wise mothers, she insists, will the poorer classes be likely to become in their turn less ignorant mothers.

Other articles are upon Halley's Comet, and "An Early Champion of Christianity," one Marcus Minucius Felix, a Roman barrister, who about 180 A.D. wrote a work entitled "Octavius."

THE BABY'S WORLD.

THE latest comer among magazines, the *Baby of them all*, is appropriately enough *The Baby's World*, the first number of which was issued on the Eve of May. It is a practical magazine for mothers, edited by Dr. J. Johnston Macgregor and published at sixpence net. Although called after my Lord the Baby, it is not intended for his infantile Majesty, but solely for Baby's mother and nurse. The *Baby's World* will be the official organ of the League of Mothers, and apparently intends to be a monthly picture gallery of those who are profanely described as "the young kids of the pastures of the Lords." We have, for instance, the frontispiece devoted to Princes George and John of Wales, and then in the body of the number are the son and daughter of Princess Alexander of Teck, the German Crown Princess and her two children, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, and the Duchess of Norfolk and her young hopefuls. There are besides many portraits of youngsters, more or less undressed, selected from less aristocratic circles. The literary contents of the magazine are very varied. They are divided between severely practical papers such as "The Perils of Babyhood," by Dr. Savage; "How Shall we Feed Baby?" by the Editor; "A Healthy Nursery and How to Keep It," and "Common Sense in Children's Dress." Lighter reading, such as "Once upon a Time," and other sketches; poetry and religious papers more or less, such as the Rev. A. V. Magee's "Religion of a Little Child." We bid the new venture a hearty welcome, and although it can never grow up we hope it may have a long and vigorous life.

APPEARANCE, error, and contradiction are the subject of a study in *Mind* by F. H. Bradley. Perhaps the following sentences may be taken as a concise statement of his position:—

Error, appearance and truth, we have seen, do not in their proper sense belong to feeling. And again in their proper sense they on our view are transcended in the Absolute. Taken as such and in their special character they belong to what we may call the intellectual middle-space, the world of reflection and of sundried ideas and of explicit relations. But, and this is the point on which I wish to insist, the middle-space is not detached and it does not float. Not only do all ideas without exception qualify the Real, but ideas everywhere are only so far as they are felt.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE political articles in the May *Nineteenth Century* are poor. Mr. Thomas Hodgkin contributes a three page "fie for shame" paper, addressed to Sir Edmund Cox, for his lunatic proposition that we should attack Germany at once in order to destroy her fleet. Miss Rose G. Kingsley writes very pleasantly concerning "Shakespeare in Warwickshire," arguing that the innumerable allusions to men and things in that county, and the frequent use of Warwickshire words, conclusively attest the fact that Shakespeare wrote "Shakespeare," and not Lord Bacon.

One of the principal articles is by Mr. W. S. Lilly upon "Our Masters," based upon Mr. O'Donnell's book on the Irish Parliamentary Party, which we have reviewed in another section of the magazine.

The writer on "An Efficient National Army" rejects conscription and prefers the system of compulsory cadet-training recently adopted by the Australian Commonwealth.

An interesting paper deals with French hunting, showing wherein it differs from English. There are 320 packs of hounds about in France, as against 471 in Great Britain; 130 of these packs are "mastered" by members of the aristocracy, the Duc de Chartres controlling the largest hunting establishment in France. There are many large forests in France, but from the nature of the country the hunting must differ in style from English hunting. Only certain provinces, however, can be hunted in with packs. Hunting-dress and equipment in France also differ from English dress and equipment.

Mr. W. S. Durrant's "From Art to Social Reform" briefly describes how Ruskin was led through the thorough pursuit of art and devotion to lofty purpose, to the political economy of "Unto this Last," every suggestion of which, revolutionary as they seemed in 1860, when the book appeared, has now either been or is to be adopted.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE result of reading the *National Review* is the nearest literary equivalent to the effects produced by a very bad attack of liver complaint. The reader rises from its perusal with a wretched feeling that nothing is right in this mortal world, that everything is rotten in the state of Denmark, even including the Unionist Party. An attack of a whole legion of blue devils is as nothing to the effect of Mr. Maxse's impeachment of everybody and everything in this unfortunate British Empire. He and his contributors write like men affected with delirium tremens. In his *chronique* Mr. Maxse tells us:—

While the Cabinet of cowards allows a miserable, sordid faction, sustained by one set of foreign enemies to drive them faster and thither like hunted hares, another foreign enemy is concentrating all its energies upon preparations for aggression, which become more open, unblushing, and threatening month by month.

And this note is kept up throughout with such monotonous howl that it reminds us of nothing so much as a dog baying at the moon all night. After all, even the Radicals and the much despised Mandarins are Englishmen born as much as Mr. Maxse, and it is difficult to discern the patriotism which finds monthly satisfaction in holding up one half of one's countrymen to public execration.

In the May number Mr. H. W. Wilson, in a paper called "The Real Crisis," curdles our blood by describing how the omnipotent German is preparing to knife the degenerate Briton, Mr. Maitland, M.P., gibbets Mr. Lloyd George as a financier, and the rear is brought up by an alarming picture of Australians without patriotism, of India overrun by Afghans and Beloochees armed with British rifles, and Canadians thrust into the all-embracing arms of the United States.

But the most villainous of all the villains exposed by the bull's-eye lantern of Mr. Maxse are the proprietors of the Cocoa Press—the Cadburys to wit.

From this vitriolic fare it is a relief to turn to Sir W. Richmond's reasons for doubting the genuineness of the Rokeby Venus and Sir W. Gilbey's plea for the breeding of hackneys. An anonymous writer writes statistically about Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Finance Minister. He says:—

If Sir Wilfrid is the *grand seigneur* of Canadian politics, Mr. Fielding is essentially the business man of the party. His eager step, his sudden and resolute plunge into a debate testify to his alert mind. He never stops to coin any very striking phrase, but hurries on with a rapidity that has made him the despair of the newspaper reporter. Most important of all, his strict honesty and accuracy of statement have taught those who venture to question his figures.

McCLURE'S.

IN *McClure's Magazine* M. Xavier Paoli's reminiscences are continued, this time dealing with the visit of the Tsar and Tsarina to France in 1901, and the overwhelming precautions taken for their safety. They went, it may be remembered, not to Paris but to Compiègne. It was even suggested that men should be stationed in the cellars on the occasion, night and day, during their Majesties' visit, but vigilance was not quite carried to these lengths. M. Paoli, it is interesting to note, thinks that the general opinion of the Tsar—that he is weak—is erroneous. Like M. Loubet, he considers that Nicholas's weakness is more apparent than real, and that he is a "gentle obstinate"; in other words, quietly pig-headed, which is different from being strong. M. Paoli has a good deal to say about one Philip, a Frenchman, who for a time had an influence over the Tsar, which certainly strongly suggests that Sovereign was at any rate not a very strong character. Philip's influence waned from the time that he predicted a son for the Tsar, and another daughter was born. Then it was plain that Philip was not infallible, which before he had been thought to be.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW.

MR. FRANK HARRIS contributes to the *English Review* the first part of a characteristic article upon the Women of Shakespeare, in which he sets forth his favourite theory as to Shakespeare's self-interest and low opinion of women. He gives his reasons for believing that the libel on Jeanne d'Arc was really Shakespeare's, and maintains that the women of his early period were merely figures, not a living creature among them all. Adriana in "The Comedy of Errors" was, he maintains, a picture from life of Shakespeare's wife. The other chief feature in the magazine is the first instalment of Mr. H. G. Wells's novel, "The New Machiavelli," which promises to be an extremely interesting story, largely autobiographical.

The political articles are reduced to a minimum. Mr. Alfred Mond discusses as a remedy for Parliamentary deadlock that the Veto Resolutions should be amended by a proviso that after the rejection of a Bill by the Lords it could nevertheless be submitted for sanction to the Crown if reaffirmed in the House of Commons by a certain substantial majority, the number or proportion of which would be fixed by statute.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger discusses the relations between Germany, Holland, and Belgium. In Holland no one fears German aggression, but in Belgium the fear is acute. The approximation between the Dutch and the Belgians has been one of the most gratifying and encouraging features of the last ten years.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE most topical article in the *Church Quarterly Review*, on Divorce, is noticed elsewhere. The first place in the May number is devoted to Canon Watson's review of "A New History of Methodism," recently published by Hodder and Stoughton. The Canon speaks sympathetically both of Methodism and its historians, who, he thinks, are thoughtful and statesman-like men. He declares that the Methodist people are—not so much by their works as by their existence—among the most impressive evidences of Christianity. Methodism, broadly surveyed, excites his admiration. "Its difficulties are our own, and its successes are an encouragement and a pattern to ourselves."

Rev. A. C. Headlam's paper on "The Eucharist in History" is a plea for wide diversity of teaching concerning that great sacrament of Christian unity:—

We can ascribe to it everything which is implied in the word "sacrifice" which is not inconsistent with the belief that Christ Himself is the one sacrifice once offered for the sins of the whole world.

Dr. Harrington Sainsbury, in an article upon "Christianity, Science, and 'Christian Science,'" discusses the phenomena of faith healing. He writes very sensibly concerning the Psyche which wanders in and out of the planes of physical life. No one can

tell the proportion between the psychic factor and the material effect, and no one can say what this unknown force can do when it begins to materialise itself. Its operation is independent of any philosophical or religious tenet, and the success of Christian Science, faith healing, and of similar methods, lies in the success with which it is able to bring the psychic factors to bear upon the material body. Of Christian Science he does not speak very kindly. He deprecates its lack of insight and its irreverence.

There is an article upon "Screens and Roodlofts," and Rev. Robert Vaughan has an article entitled "How we may 'Think of the Trinity.'" The writer of the paper on "Foreign and English Schools of Pastoral Theology" maintains that the Science of Pastoral Theology can only be constructed by the Anglican Church. He pleads for the creation of a scientific school of Pastoral Theology in which to study each of the four departments in which a clergyman works—namely, student, manager, governor, and missionary.

The Monist.

THE leading article in the *Monist* for April is upon Moses, by C. H. Cornill, piecing together all that is known or can be reasonably conjectured of his life. Moses, says the writer, is the first of the world's four greatest founders of religions—Buddha, Mohammed, and Christ being the other three. But we know so very much less of Moses than we do of the others. In spite of the amount of legend attaching to Buddha and Mohammed, they still stand before us in the full light of history, as compared with Moses. A great deal of what are considered the Mosaic books, the writer thinks, cannot possibly be attributed to Moses; but he considers it proven that Rameses II., whose mummy was found many years ago, was the Pharaoh of the oppression, and his son Merenptah the Pharaoh of the Exodus. It is also absolutely certain that Israel did not possess a pure, clearly defined monotheism for a century after Moses, although to him Yahveh was Israel's God and Israel Yahveh's people. The article, unfortunately, is very difficult to summarise briefly.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Blackwood's for May publishes an article on "The French Elections and the Church," which winds up with a discussion on "Rival Schemes of Electoral Reform." The author of "Musings Without Method" lets himself go, as usual, against the Government and the Irish, and then lets off all the surplus steam there is by a scathing criticism of Mr. Oscar Browning's "Memories of Sixty Years." He says: "Never was a more portentously solemn book written about nothing. The peculiar vice of snobbishness, which it illustrates, can be found nowhere else save in England. If England decays, here, in truth, is one cause of her decadence."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine this month has travel articles and fiction as its chief features, besides the illustrations, which, as usual, are very good. *Harper's* has now



Henry M. Alden.

been edited for forty years by Mr. H. M. Alden, the Grand Old Man of American magazine editors. One of his friends was Mark Twain; another is Mr. W.D. Howells. Mr. Alden is said to have done much to help unknown authors to become known, and to have waded through piles upon piles of MSS. rather than run the risk of missing anything good or original. He is now seventy-three years of age, but very young for his age. The opening article in the May number is upon Tangier. Another deals with the Isles of "Aran." Yet another is upon the work of the artist, T. C. Gotch, with reproductions of some of his pictures of child-life. Mr. Gotch, says the writer, though now well known in Great Britain, is still little known to the American public.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* is developing more and more into a collection of illustrated newspaper articles of one or two pages each. In the May number the long papers are "A Soldier's Tribute to the Triumph of Mr. Haldane"; the Editor's account of "The Impending Roosevelt"; "Home Counties" interesting notice of the spread of French gardening; and Mr. Talbot's account of an alligator farm. An alligator lays as many as two hundred eggs, and they are hatched by the sun in two months' time. They are now being hatched by incubators. Alligators cost very little to keep, and they are said to be extremely useful as advertisers. An advertisement is painted on their backs, and they are turned loose in an aquarium. Metchnikoff's paper upon "The Sting of Death" is little more than a summary of his book dealing with the same subject. The papers on "Commercial Education in Ireland" and "The Ickleford Industries in England" are interesting, but rather too short. Mr. A. G. Throssell's paper on "Co-operative Credit in India" is also good and brief. The paper on "A

Canadian City with Novel Taxes" describes how the town of Edmonton levies taxes only upon land, business, income and special franchises. The tax upon business is fixed at so much a square foot of floor space occupied, but the assessor arbitrarily decides the value per square foot for each business. A florist only pays a shilling a square foot, a banker thirty shillings. In groceries the wholesaler pays six shillings, and the retailer twelve shillings.

THE FORUM.

THE April *Forum* publishes an interesting illustrated sketch by Paul Kennedy on "Burma from the Irrawaddy Cargo Boat." It is illustrated by two admirable photographs of scenes in Burma. Mr. William Archer gives the second instalment of "The Comedies of Congreve." Mr. Edwin Maxey, writing on "The Constitutional Struggle between the Lords and the

Commons," says it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the Lords have been playing with fire and stand an excellent chance of getting scorched. Mr. H. L. Gideon writes on "The Music-Dramas of Richard Strauss," and Edwin Markham, continuing his papers on "The Poetry of Jesus," devotes his fourth article to the poetry of his revolt. Jesus, he says, is poet, romanticist, revolutionist, the world-hero, the Poet Militant who comes to make all things new and glorious. Mr. William Watson publishes a poem, "In the Midst of the Seas," addressed to his wife. It contains seven verses of various length. His description of the Atlantic is the best thing in it. I quote a few lines:—



[Dover Street Studios.]

Mr. William Watson,

The famous poet, recently married.

And look! there rises a shape of wonder,
A moving menace, a mount of gloom,
But the moment ere he breaks asunder
His forehead flames into sudden bloom,
A burning rapture of nameless green,
That never on earth or in heaven was seen,
Never but where the midmost ocean
Greeted and embraces the tempest in primal divine emotion.
And down in a vale of the sea, between
Two roaring hills, is a wide smooth space,
Where the foam that blanches the ocean's face
Is woven in likeness of filmiest lace,
Delicate, intricate, fairy-fine,
Wrought by the master of pure design,
Storm, the matchless artist, and lord of colour and line,

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* appears for the first time in its history with a frontispiece. This melancholy distinction is due to the death of Mr. David A. Munro, joint editor of the *North American Review* from the year 1889 to the date of his death in March, 1910. His *confrères* bear eloquent testimony to the nobility of his character, the beauty of his spirit, and the value of his loving-kindness.

Most of the current number is devoted to strictly American questions. President J. H. Finley, President Charles F. Thwing, and President David Starr Jordan discuss the proposed changes at Harvard. Senator Thomas H. Carter and Mr. Harold Stone discuss the advantages of Post Office Savings Banks, which are still unknown in America.

HOW TO STOP BRIBERY.

Mr. Samuel M. Gardenhire makes a somewhat novel suggestion as to the best way to stamp out corruption and bribery, which are so great a curse in American politics. His idea is that the axe would be laid to the roots of the evil if all persons who offered bribes were guaranteed against punishment for bribery. In other words, to get at the bribee you must let the briber go scot-free :—

A bribe would never be accepted if the criminal statute was made effective by putting the burden solely on the man who directly and solemnly assumes it and letting the bribe-giver be immune. Bribe-taking would instantly disappear in the face of such a statute, unless we impute a criminal stupidity to men without official status.

THE OTHER SIDE OF CONSERVATION.

Mr. George L. Knapp raises his voice against those who have been making such a heroic fight of late years in the service of the natural resources of America. He says :—

I propose to speak for those exiles in sin who hold that a large part of the present "conservation" movement is unadulterated humbug. That the modern Jeremiahs are as sincere as the older one I do not question. But I count their prophecies to be baseless vapourings, and their vaunted remedy worse than the fancied disease.

Mr. Knapp maintains that the "National Forests" do not pay :—

The total receipts from the "National Forests" in 1908 were 1,842,281 dols.; the expenditures for the same year were 2,526,098 dols., leaving a deficit of 683,816 dols.

He maintains that—

Our natural resources have been used, not wasted. The coal and iron which we have failed—thank Heaven !—to "conserve" have carried meat and wheat to the hungry hives of men and gladdened life with an abundance which no previous age could know. We have turned forests into villages, mines into ships and sky-scrappers, scenery into work. If we can stop the governmental encouragement of destruction, conservation will take care of itself.

BROWNING AND SAINTE-BEUVE.

Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, jun., compares the work of Browning and Sainte-Beuve, both of whom he declares are naturalists of souls. He says :—

Is not this the note or the age, the secret of Browning's struggle, of all his long, bitter endeavour? A naturalist of

souls. Is not this the true cry of the contemporary of Darwin, to explore, to classify, to botanise, to herborise, to roam up and down the wide soul garden, probing, dissecting, watching with curious and sympathetic eye all human hopes and desires and passions and the fruits of them? This is what Sainte-Beuve did for forty years, quietly, curiously, absolutely simply, with none of Browning's display of formal rhetoric.

Mr. Bradford suggests that as convention was the note of the eighteenth century, nature of the nineteenth century, authority will be the note of the twentieth century.

THE CASE AGAINST SPEAKER CANNON.

In an article entitled "The Insurgent Movement in Congress," Mr. Victor Murdock explains that the motive of the insurgents is not a protest against cloture or drastic methods of expediting debates, but an attempt to secure the right of the majority to a vital participation in constructive legislation :—

As possession is nine points in law, initiation is nine points in legislation. The man who frames a measure has a great advantage over those who would amend it. This advantage becomes complete when, through cloture, all right to amend the measure is denied. Now those who are called insurgents desire (1) to make the Speaker ineligible to a place on the Committee on Rules; (2) to take away the power of the Speaker to refuse recognition when recognition is in order and there is no rival for the floor when a member asks it; (3) to have the House itself select its own Standing Committees.

There are two articles on the Woman Question, which are noticed elsewhere; and Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing on "The Dêbâcle of English Liberalism," proclaims :—

In six months we may easily have a Tariff Reform Government in power, and the fortunes of Mr. Asquith and his followers will only begin to revive when that Government lays on the table of the House of Commons its first Tariff Reform Budget.

The Muslim Review.

WE welcome the appearance of a new monthly, the *Muslim Review*, published at Allahabad—the first number of which appeared in January. Its aims are stated to be the political and social education of the Mahomedans and the protection and advancement of Mahomedan interests. It is proposed, we are told, to take a temperate, reasonable view of the situation, and to place before the public a just and tolerant exposition of the wants of both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. In starting the All-India Muslim League and smaller political bodies of their own it maintains the Muslims are actuated by no other motive than the preservation of their political independence, their political entity, which, ten to one, would be smothered up, and with it their political aspirations, in the clamours of the far superior numbers of the non-Muslims, or rather the Hindus, in the Congress.

LAST month the *Bookman* devoted its number to Maeterlinck, with special reference to his "Blue Bird." The issue was beautifully illustrated, and contained a number of articles dealing with different phases of Maeterlinck's genius.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THE *Hibbert Journal* has an awkward habit of appearing just after the first of the month, when the REVIEW OF REVIEWS goes to press. Hence I am compelled to notice it inadequately and briefly, and always a month late. The April number opens with an article by M. Loisy, which is published in French and English. It is entitled "Jesus or Christ?" After dwelling upon the diversity of views of Christian theologians as to fundamental truths, he pleads for wise toleration as an act of justice which we owe to our neighbours.

Much more interesting than M. Alfred Loisy's article is the translation of a selection of Moslem sermons preached in Constantinople in various mosques in the middle of the recent crisis. These were printed week by week in a leading Moslem newspaper, and they are very good sermons, containing much sound ethics and good politics.

The Rev. W. Manning proposes to revise the Prayer Book, on the ground that it is morally bad, both for priest and people, that the pulpit should have to be used to explain away the prayer desk; and Lady Welby pleads for a re-translation of the Message of Paul. She protests against our fatal literalism, and declares that religion has always involved an uncompromising and drastic revision of the old formulas.

Professor Henry Jones discourses on "The Ethical Demand of the Present Political Situation," while Miss Vida Scudder, in a paper on "Christianity in the Socialist State," sets forth the reasons which lead her to believe that the fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith would receive new forms and possess a new helpfulness in a Socialist environment.

Professor Sadler writes on "The Two-mindedness of England," which he thinks is one of the most excellent of our national characteristics. Professor Arthur Thomson defines "The Three Voices of Nature." The articles on Imprisonment and Psychological Research are noticed elsewhere.

C. B. FRY'S MAGAZINE.

THERE are several somewhat special articles in *C. B. Fry's Magazine* for May, such as papers on Panther Sparring and "The Northern May-Fly" (by W. Carter Platts), and a holiday paper on Cycle Camping in Devonshire; but the only one calling for notice here is "A Bird's-Eye View of English Agriculture," by Mr. James Macdonald, editor of the *Farmer and Stockbreeder*. An interesting map accompanies the article, in which the kind of agriculture carried on all over England and Wales is marked by sheaves, ears of corn, or by sheep, cattle or pigs, as the case may be, drawn true to breed. It may be noticed that the article is not at all pessimistic, the writer saying that, so far as he has seen, no general farming is so good as our own, and "certainly no live stock equals British-bred, except, perhaps, the Dutch cow, for milk." Why, of course! the best British-bred stock is exported all

over the world to keep up the breed of animals. The tendency in modern farming is to specialise. The best farmers, while not depending on one crop or one kind of stock only, always specialise in one only. As instances of special farming may be cited seeds, under contract with large seed firms, which is best done in the alluvial soils of the Wash, where, says the writer, "probably the highest farming in England is pursued"; mustard, both grown by contract with mustard-makers and for sheep food, or as a green manuring crop; woad, used to make fast vegetable dyes in cloth, but now, with aniline dyes, less in request; lavender, at Mitcham and near London; black peppermint, for the sake of the essential oil, in Surrey and the Southern counties; and around Spalding, Lincolnshire, bulbs, to which about two hundred and fifty acres are devoted.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

THE *Canadian Magazine* for April reflects the synthesis of races and of interests that is making Canada a nation. Sir Lomer Gouin pronounces a panegyric on the habitant of Quebec, who, he says, is prouder of his large family of children—fifteen to twenty, and even thirty, children—than of any other of his worldly possessions. He mentions that the parish priest, whose people pay him the twenty-sixth part of their farm produce, has in cases adopted and educated the twenty-sixth child of the family. He insists on the intense imperial loyalty of the French Canadian, and recalls that it was a French Canadian Premier who declared that the last gun in defence of British sovereignty in Canada will be fired by a French Canadian.

The Scottish element in the Dominion is represented by Mr. C. W. Hudson's "Gusty Sang," a poem in four stanzas of pronounced Scotch. Mr. E. J. Hathaway traces on a map of the Dominion the trail of the Romanticists in Canada, printing the names of the poets and other writers on the places that they have immortalised in their works. It is an interesting piece of literary cartography.

Catholic and Protestant traditions are combined in John Maclean's article on "Miracles and Mind Cures," in which the wonderful acts of healing at the shrine of Sainte Anne de Beaurépre are bracketed with the Immanuel Movement in Boston. E. M. Yeoman contributes a spirited patriotic ode to Canada:—

O wilderness of luxury!
O haven of humanity!
Thou last kingdom of the west!

But there are peeps far beyond the borders of the Dominion. Mr. John Wilkie describes the Dukhwan Weir in India, which has created a lake nine miles long and two miles wide for purposes of irrigation. Miss E. M. Kerr describes in an illustrated paper her week-end in Volendam. Mr. A. R. Carman describes the Moorish architecture in Spain.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE opening article is an exhaustive examination of the report of the Royal Commission on Canals. The article for the most part is one of exposition, but the reviewer is obviously not prepared to accept the recommendations of the Commission. He makes a rather remarkable alternative proposition: "It may be well worth consideration whether the Government might not find some means of inducing the railways to reduce their rates by a subsidy of some nature."

We are far from saying that we may not be obliged ultimately to adopt the policy of our European rivals in this respect, but it is certain that it ought not to be taken up lightly and unadvisedly. If we are to nationalise our whole transport system, let it be done in a thorough and comprehensive manner and not in the haphazard fashion in which we allowed railways to grow up and canals to be ruined. To take canals and leave railways would involve much bitter controversy, though it would inevitably bring about in the end the acquisition of railways by the State. Main roads, canals and railways must all form part of one great scheme which might be dealt with piecemeal, but should all be thought out together.

ENGLISHMEN AND ASSASSINATION.

The writer of the article reviewing Mr. Firth's "The Last Years of the Protectorate," commenting upon the Royalist plots to murder Oliver Cromwell, says:—

It has been often put forward as an axiom that political assassination is contrary to the genius of Englishmen, and that only exceptional men will be found to entertain the idea. It will come, therefore, as a blow to many to learn that not only could Englishmen in considerable numbers engage in plots to assassinate Oliver, but that amongst them were men whose reputation stood, and still stands, high for truth, loyalty, and honour.

PIONEER WOMEN REFORMERS.

Mary Wollstonecraft and Caroline Norton are dealt with in the second article—in the case of both very sympathetically. Both of them had sad lives, Mrs. Norton in some ways the sadder. The writer of this article makes a good many singularly true observations about women, as for instance that "intellectual pursuits adopted by men of sedentary tastes not seldom in a woman indicate tastes of a contrary kind. . . . The open book of the study-table is not for her a rest-house of thought, it is a door of escape from her stationary environment." Mrs. Norton was born probably eleven years after Mary Wollstonecraft's death. She really had far more cause to champion women and fight for their rights. She possessed "immense charm, extreme beauty, many talents and many failings." Unintentionally, perhaps, the writer of this article has made her appear much more attractive than Mary Wollstonecraft. It was her name, of course, which was mentioned with Lord Melbourne's. Indeed, he was cited as co-respondent by Norton, but justified himself, while Norton only proved his malice. Mrs. Norton, it is difficult not to think, had probably far more real influence than Mary Wollstonecraft, on account of her many friendships with notable men. She advocated no "equal rights" and "equal intelligence"; probably if she had she might have achieved less.

THE ENGLISH PEASANT.

The article upon the English peasant comments on the remarkable regeneration of the English peasantry, which is one of the salient characteristics of the nineteenth century. The peasant character, says the writer, is substantially the same everywhere, whether it is Frederick Bettesworth working in a Surrey garden, or Toussaint Lumineau labouring in La Vendée. In all the movements for the improvement of his status, however, the labourer himself has taken little part, neither have these movements originated among landowners, nor even among tenant farmers, but in "populous centres where intelligence is more vivid and sympathy is more marked." By the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century the rural labourer had reached the lowest possible state—he could hardly have been worse off, in fact—while all the other classes were becoming more prosperous. From about 1834, however, his fortunes begin to ascend, and their rise has not yet ceased, though, as is shown, he still often has not a wage sufficient to provide proper food and a really adequate standard of comfort. The dullness of rural children is often due simply to malnutrition, a statement which is, as is a great deal of the article, based on Miss Davies' "Life in an English Village" (Corsley, Wilts).

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The centenary article on Holmes (born 1809) is a few months late, but that matters not. It is an exceedingly sympathetic appreciation of perhaps the most charming figure in American literature. Holmes, it is interesting to note, always read *in* rather than through books, and he was probably, thinks his critic, the gainer by this habit. As an author, perhaps, he had a wider audience than any other in America. Few may know his novels, even "Elsie Venner," and many do not know what beautiful short poems he could write, some of which are cited here. He was one of the first contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and never felt himself more at home than in its pages. His is one of the most cheerful and pleasant lives to read of. Age only mellowed, never soured him. Moreover, he did not denationalise himself, as some American writers have done who have acquired European reputation.

THE *Eugenics Review* for April contains a paper by I. r. C. W. Saleeby on "Racial Poisons: Alcohol." Mr. F. C. S. Schiller writes on "National Self-selection," which he thinks is capable and deserving of being turned into a great instrument for good. Dr. Raymond Pearl discusses the possible eugenic bearing of certain experiments with poultry. Colonel C. H. Melville argues strongly in favour of military service as a means of improving the physique of the population; but the most interesting paper, that on the "Marriage Laws and Statutory Experiments in Eugenics in the United States," by Mr. R. Newton Crane, is noticed elsewhere.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

THE contents of *Vragen des Tijds* consist of articles on three social questions. The first deals with the age limit for elementary and secondary teachers and the provision of an adequate retiring pension. That there should be an age limit is recognised as a necessity. The question of a pension—an adequate one—is a serious matter; two-thirds the amount of the salary is often insufficient, and it is urged that the pension might even be equal to the salary. In France it used to be three-fourths, and the reduction to two-thirds is considered as a mistake. In one Dutch town it has been suggested that teachers, male and female, should have the option of retiring at the age of fifty-five, and be compelled to do so at sixty.

The second article in this review is a summary of the social work of the Amsterdam Municipality in connection with the improvement in the lot of the working man. The record is a good one—the regulation and limitation of the hours of labour, the enforcement of bye-laws concerning night and Sunday work, the rates of pay, overtime pay, labour bureaux, unemployment fund, and so forth. With regard to the unemployment fund, members of trade societies having more than fifty names on the register can pay into the fund, and the subscription is about twopence per week. The third article concerns the payment of the fees or subscriptions to the accident insurance; the law relating thereto is not quite clear in certain details, and some friction is caused in connection with the methods of payment. The law supposed that it would be easy for the workman to calculate his premium, seeing that a list was given to him showing the rate for his trade and for the wages he receives, but in practice this proves to be difficult, in some instances necessitating a return of money overpaid.

Elsevier opens with a sketch of the old Dutch painter, Jan van Eyck, with reproductions of some of his works. The frontispiece is a copy of "Giovanni Arnolfini and his Wife," 1434, now in the London National Gallery; there are two other pictures in the National Gallery, and others in the Louvre, in Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort and Madrid. The last, entitled "The Living Water," is an altarpiece. The second article is on Garden Cities, showing pictures of Bournville and similar colonies in Germany. England comes in again later in the article with Letchworth.

In *De Gids* Mr. A. van Schendel continues his interesting essays on Shakespeare, this time dealing with the immortal bard in London. The following article is of a philosophical character; and another contribution concerns a new (Dutch) translation of "Imitatio Christi." Then there is a long account of the efforts to teach journalism in high schools and universities, just as any other subject. It is only fifteen years since the movement was inaugurated at Heidelberg, but it has spread to Berlin, Paris, Zurich, Copenhagen, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

España Moderna contains a sketch of the career of Dr. Ramon de la Sota y Eastrá, in whose honour the third Spanish Congress of Larynxology will shortly be held in Seville. The writer says that the Doctor, a native of Santander, has a great reputation amongst foreign specialists, and is well worthy of the honour about to be conferred on him. Through him numerous diseases of the respiratory organs have been cured which were considered incurable before he took up the study of them.

In another article Sr. Pio Ballesteros discusses the attitude of the United States with regard to the foreign affairs of the South American Republics; he gives an account of the different actions of the United States in connection with the Venezuelan dispute, the Monroe Doctrine, and questions concerning Canada. There is a widespread belief among the Spaniards that the United States will never be content until they have absorbed the whole of Southern America, and every action taken by the U.S.A. which is in any way connected with the Republics is construed as another step towards total absorption.

Under the title of "Dancers," Sr. Carlos Cambronero writes an interesting article about famous Spanish dancers and their careers. He mentions Pepita Durán, with whom the English Ambassador appears to have had a love affair in 1850-1854; the celebrated "Nena," who was also followed about by an Englishman; Lola Montes, the Sevillian, who is said to have been the cause of a revolution in Bavaria, in consequence of her intimate friendship with King Ludwig. About the year 1850 there seems to have been an extravagant taste for dancing in Spain, and all dramatic companies had one principal dancer and several less important ones. The three whose names reached the greatest popularity were Petra Camará, Manuela Perea (known by the name of "Nena"), and Josefa Varga.

"Modern America" is the title of an article written by Sr. Vicente Gay (who is a Professor at the Valladolid University) on the Spanish-American countries, their language, the development of their commerce, the German danger, political life and Spanish literature in South America.

In *Ciudad de Dios* an interesting account is given of the first experiment in railways in Spain. The first railway was from Barcelona to Mataró, inaugurated in 1848—that is to say, many years after they had been running in other countries, especially in England and France. Another contribution deals with the Church and civilisation in the Philippines, in which the writer says that a Catholic paper of Manila recently called attention to the statements of Mr. Charles Fairbanks, which are considered most injurious and incorrect. According to Mr. Fairbanks, before the islands came under the Stars and Stripes there was neither religion, culture, church nor schools, and the poor natives were submerged in the greatest

ignorance as regards their rights and duties, both religious and civil; they were a savage people whom, in a little over ten years, the Americans have placed on a higher level than any other colony in the world—a brilliant achievement that Spain could not realise in three centuries of domination in the islands. The writer denies this assertion, and says that when the Americans arrived the two powerful pillars of civilisation, viz., the Church and the school, were already deeply rooted and producing fruit in the shape of public and social morality superior to that of any other Oriental people.

La Lectura contains several very interesting articles, one of which is a dissertation on "Slavery and the Proletariat." The writer seems to think that the proletariat of to-day are the political and civil descendants of the slaves of old, various economic changes having brought about the transition from the slave to the wage-earner. Slaves were costly and had to be kept, whereas the free wage-earner is only paid for the work which he actually does, and it is not necessary to consider whether he has enough to eat or not. So, he says, we see the phenomenon of poverty on all hands, and despite remedies applied hitherto that poverty remains. The solution of the problem, he argues, is to be found in a better distribution rather than in extra production, cheap transit, or protective tariffs.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

The *Nuova Antologia*, both for April 1st and 16th, contains some noteworthy articles. The editor, in his political summary, warmly approves of the new Luzzatti ministry; his only regret is that the distinguished economist was not called to the head of affairs long ago. He urges that the Premier's first duty should be the entire reorganisation of the State railways and the improvement of the postal and telephone services, while the rocks he must steer clear of are anti-clericalism and inflated army estimates. Professor Arturo Graf contributes a scholarly essay on Italian Anglomania in the eighteenth century, in which he asserts it was based on admiration, not of her literature or her philosophy, but of her political constitution and the power and prosperity that sprang from it. He shows how the liberty enjoyed by the English middle classes of those days was regarded as marvellous by the subjects of Continental despots. A custom which, it seems, invariably excited the admiration of foreign observers was that of the aristocracy residing on their own estates instead of in the capital. Scipio Sighele furnishes a vivid biographical sketch of Dora Melegari, one of Italy's most distinguished women authors, who, curiously enough, has written the majority of her novels in French. This is explained by the fact that her father being an intimate friend of Mazzini, much of her youth was spent abroad. Dora

Melegari is best known by her books dealing with feminism, concerning which she holds a strictly moderate attitude; her critic describes it as "an austere feminism, nourished not on rhetoric but on science." Her new novel, which is appearing as a serial in the *Antologia*, "La Città del Giglio," is located in Florence and deals with episodes of the Italian *risorgimento*. E. Caffi writes scathingly concerning intellectual Pan-Germanism, which he considers has reached its paroxysm at the present day, and which regards itself as having a divine mission to civilise the world. That everything that is being accomplished by the Latin race should be ignored by the votaries of the Teutons naturally excites the indignation of Italians. Finally there is an enthusiastic account by F. Ferroni of school-boy life in England, as studied at the Forest school, near Epping; the author has obviously only been initiated into the advantages and not into the drawbacks of our system.

The new number of the learned quarterly *Scientia* contains two English articles, both emanating from Greenwich Observatory—the one, by A. C. D. Crommelin, discussing the cause and nature of comets; the other, by E. Walter Maunder, giving an extremely interesting summary, in non-technical language, of recent observations of the so-called "canals" on Mars. He points out that their apparent geometrical regularity, which gave rise to the belief that they represented an irrigation system due to human activity, is now discarded. The more clearly they can be observed the less regularity they show.

Emporium devotes much space to illustrations of comets, and P. Molmenti describes the art of the two distinguished Venetian brothers, Luigi and Lino Selvatico—the one a painter of Venetian scenes; the other a fashionable portrait painter.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* celebrated last month its sixtieth year of unbroken existence. It publishes an extremely interesting account of the growth in Polish Russia of the strange Maravite heresy, in no way disguising the seriousness of a movement which already claims to possess over sixty parishes and a large number of schismatical Catholic priests. The organisation of the sect, which curiously enough has already passed entirely out of the hands of its feminine founder, the "little mother," Maria Francesca, into those of the apostate priest, Kowalski, is now closely moulded on that of the Dutch Jansenist Church, from which Kowalski received episcopal consecration.

La Lettura contains a chatty account of contemporary French poetesses, with their portraits.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* is publishing a translation of portions of Baron F. von Hügel's recent important work on St. Catherine of Genoa.

Fotografia Artistica continues to reproduce admirable examples of amateur photography. The March number contains many from the International Exhibition at Dresden, together with biographical notices of the most distinguished English exhibitors.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month.

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, Land :

The English Peasant, "Edinburgh Rev.," April.

Arms :

The Triumph of Mr. Haldane, by Soldier, "World's Work," May.

An Efficient National Army, by Lieut.-Col. A. Pollock, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

The Universities and Compulsory Service, by Berlin, "Oxford and Cambridge Rev.," April.

The New Organisation of the Russian Land Forces by von Witzleben, "Arena," April.

Ballooning, Aerial Navigation :

Aéronautics in relation to Progress and Defence, by Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, "United Service Mag.," May.

The Aerial Scout : Dirigible or Aeroplane? by Lieut. E. A. K. Crossfield, "United Service Mag.," May.

Canals :

English Waterways, "Edinburgh Rev.," April.

Crime, Prisons :

Concerning Imprisonment, "Hibbert Journal," April.

The Rigour of Justice, by C. Hopper, "World's Work," May.

The Borstal System, by C. E. B. Russell, "English woman," May.

Education :

Imperial Scholarships, by P. A. Vaile, "Fortnightly Rev.," May.

Open-Air Schools in France, by R. Franklin, "Englishwoman's Review," April.

Emigration :

Australia, by J. Armstrong, "World's Work," May.

Finance :

Mr. Lloyd George as Financier, by A. H. D. Steel-Maitland, "National Rev.," May.

Food Duties and Country Elections, by O. Locker-Lampson, "National Rev.," May.

The English Crisis, by E. Van der Smissen, "Rev. Générale," April.

The Finance of New Liberalism, by Sir W. Bull, "Financial Rev. of Revs.," April.

Aspects of Tariff Reform, by L. L. Price, "Economic Rev.," April.

Income-Tax according to the Scheme of Pitt, by L. G. Chiozza Money, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

Housing Problem in America, by H. Godfrey, "Atlantic Monthly," April.

Ireland :

Ireland between the Parties, by Politicus, "Fortnightly Rev.," May.

Our Masters, by W. S. Lilly, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

Irish Land Purchase Finance, by T. Lough, "Financial Rev. of Revs.," April.

Labour Problems :

The British Labour Party, by K. Kautsky, "Socialist Rev.," May.

Seasonal Variations of the Wage Fund, by Associate of Inst. of Bankers, "Socialist Rev.," May.

Conciliation and Arbitration, by G. Olphe-Galliard, "Réforme Sociale," April 1.

Compulsory Insurance against Unemployment in Switzerland, by Miss E. Sellers, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

Tariff or Insurance? by J. R. Haldane, "Westminster Rev.," May.

Local Government :

Our Rural Parish Councils, by Chairman, "Westminster Rev.," May.

Mahomedanism :

Modernism in Islam, by F. McCullagh, "Dublin Rev.," April.

Marriage Laws :

Ecclesiastical Survivals in Divorce, by E. S. P. Haynes, "English Rev.," May.

The Biblical Teaching on Divorce, by Rev. C. W. Emmet, "Church Qrly. Rev.," April.

Navies :

The Real Crisis, by H. W. Wilson, "National Rev.," May.

Invasion or Starvation, by A. Hurd, "Fortnightly Rev.," May.

The Growth of the Ironclad, by G. Blanchon, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," April 15.

Old Age Pensions :

Old Age Pensions under the Act of 1908, by Helen Bosanquet, "Cornhill," May.

Reform of the German Insurance Laws, by Dr. Schiele, "Preussische Jahrbücher," April.

Old Age Pensions in France :

Bellom, M., on, "Nouvelle Rev.," April 1.

Descours, P., on, "Positivist Rev.," May.

Parliamentary :

The Débâcle of English Liberalism, by Sydney Brooks, "North Amer. Rev.," April.

The Bankruptcy of Liberalism, by Sydney Brooks, "Fortnightly Rev.," May.

After the Elections in England, by J. Bardoux, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," April 1.

The Constitutional Struggle, by Edwin Maxey, "Forum," April.

The New Parliament and the House of Lords, "Edinburgh Rev.," April.

Revolution or Reform, "Qrly. Rev.," April.

The Constitutional Sham-Fight, by Earl of Dunraven, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

On the Brink of an Abyss, by Prof. A. V. Dicey, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

The Possibilities of Compromise, by Harold Cox, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

The Constitutional Crisis, by Lord Ribblesdale, "Nineteenth Cent.," May.

Remedies for Parliamentary Deadlock, by Alfred Mond, "English Rev.," May.

The Opportunity of the King, "Contemp. Rev.," May.

Reform of the House of Lords :

Halifax, Viscount, on, "Dublin Rev.," April.

Hope, J. F., on, "Dublin Rev.," April.

Liberal on, "Dublin Rev.," April.

Second Chambers, by Prof. J. H. Morgan, "Contemp. Rev.," May.

One Chamber or Two? by H. Spender, "Contemp. Rev.," May.

The Referendum, "Qrly. Rev.," April.

New Tendencies in Political Thinking, by R. G. Davis, "Westminster Rev.," May.

Pauperism and the Poor Law :

The Majority Report, by F. H. Bentham, "Progress," April.

English Poor-Law Policy, by Prof. B. Bosanquet, "Local Govt. Rev.," May.

Public Trustee in England, by A. Raffalovich, "Nouvelle Rev," April 1.

Savings Banks :

The Post Office as a Depository for Savings, by Senator T. H. Carter, "North Amer. Rev," April.

The Postal Savings Bank, by Harold Stone, "North Amer. Rev," April.

Socialism, Social Questions :

The People and the Populace, by Wilfrid Ward, "Dublin Rev," April.

Socialism ; Its Meaning and Origin, "Qrly. Rev," April.

Social Conditions and the Principles of 1834, by Ruth Kenyon, "Economic Rev," April.

The Dearthness of Living, by A. P. Scéna, "Grande Rev," April 10.

Three Years of Compulsory Aid in France, by C. Epry, "Grande Rev," April 10.

Temperance and the Liquor Traffic :

Alcohol ; a Racial Poison, by C. W. Saleeby, "Eugenics Rev," April.

Women :

Woman and Democracy, by B. T. Bowne, "North Amer. Rev," April.

Woman's Relation to Government, by Mrs. W. F. Scott, "North Amer. Rev," April.

The Work of Reform, "Edinburgh Rev," April.

The Political Rights of Women, by H. Coulon and R. de Chavagnes, "Nouvelle Rev," April 1.

The Woman's War, by Mary Johnston, "Atlantic Mthly," April.

Suffrage for Women, by G. W. Cooke, "Chautauquan," April.

Woman Suffrage and Ballot Reform, by Editor, "Open Court," April.

A Year's Work of the N.W.S.P.U., by Adriel Vere, "Westminster Rev," May.

What the Franchise has done for the Women and Children of New Zealand, by Lady Stout, "Englishwoman," May.

Women Voters in Norway, by Paul Parsy, "Réforme Sociale," April 1 and 16.

The Awakening of Asian Women, by Saint Nihal Singh, "Englishwoman," May.

The Women of New Japan, by Sarah Tooley, "Englishwoman," May.

French Women in Commerce, by Miss C. Barnicoat, "Englishwoman," May.

Women and Girls in the Factory, by Elizabeth S. Chesser, "Westminster Rev," May.

Shall Women work? by Miss Elizabeth Robins, "Fortnightly Rev," May.

Miss and Maid, by Lady Bunting, "Contemp. Rev," May.

London's Unwanted Women, by Basil Tozer, "Chambers's Journal," May.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Colonies, the Empire :

English Imperialism, by A. Wirth, "Nord und Süd," April 15.

Peace Movement, etc. :

A European Federation, by Max Freiherr von Kubeck, "Deutsche Rev," April.

Africa :

The English on the Ivory Coast, by E. Payen, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.

Alsace-Lorraine :

The Prelude of a National Struggle, by P. Braun, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 16.

The New Alsace, by Florent Matter, "Rev. pour les Français," April 25.

Australia :

A Great Field for Emigration, by James Armstrong, "World's Work," May.

Austria-Hungary :

The Austro-Russian Understanding, by J. Dorobantz, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.

Balkan States, etc. (see also Austria, Bulgaria, Greece) :

The Hour of the Slavs, by A. Gratieux, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.

Belgium :

Pan-Germanism in Belgium, by H. Charriaut, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.

Bulgaria :

Turks and Bulgarians, by L. Ménil, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.

Canada :

Mr. Fielding, by M., "National Rev," May.

Franco-Canadian Maritime Relations, by G. Lecarpentier and M. Dewavrin, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.

Finland :

Russia and Finland, by Dr. E. J. Dillon, "Contemp. Rev," May.

France :

The Public Finances, by P. Baudin, "Grande Rev," April 25.

Against the Financial Oligarchy, by Lysis, "Grande Rev," April 10.

The General Election, by F. Charmes, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," April 15.

The Elections and the Church, "Blackwood," May.

Political Views by—

Bourgeois, Léon, "Rev. de Paris," April 15.

Cochin, Denys, "Rev. de Paris," April 15.

Jaurès, Jean, "Rev. de Paris," April 15.

Poincaré, R., "Rev. de Paris," April 15.

The Republican Democratic Alliance, by J. L. Puech, "Grande Rev," April 10.

What about Agrarian Socialism? by M. Augé-Laribé, "Grande Rev," April 10.

Germany and Prussia (see also Alsace-Lorraine) :

Prussian Electoral Reform :

Arons, L., on, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," April 7.

D., on, "Preussische Jahrbücher," April.

The Taxation Question in Prussia, by Regierungsrat Behrner, "Konservative Monatschrift," April.

The Economic Position of Germany, "Qrly. Rev," April.

England and Germany ; How Not to make the Crisis, by Dr. T. Hodgkin, "Nineteenth Cent," May.

Mr. Balfour on the Danger of a German Invasion, by Sir Alfred Turner, "Deutsche Rev," April.

In Dangerous Waters, by Chatham, "Westminster Rev," May.

Anglo-German Political Relations since 1870, by F. Salomon, "Deutsche Rev," April.

The German Political Press, by A. Marvaud, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.

Prince von Bulow, by C. Woeste, "Rev. Générale," April.

Germany and Belgium, by H. Charriaut, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.

Germany and Holland, by D. Boulger, "English Rev," May.

Greece :

Greece and King George, "Orly. Rev," April.
The Crisis, by H. Marchand, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.

Holland :

Germany and Holland, by D. Boulger, "English Rev," May.

India :

The Cause of Indian Discontent, by S. V. Doraiswami, "Socialist Rev," May.
The Submerged Half, by Saint Nihal Singh, "Nineteenth Cent," May.
Taxation of Salt, by D. A. Barker, "Economic Rev," April.
Co-operative Credit, by A. G. Throssell, "World's Work," May.
Land Tenure, by Dr. F. W. Russell, "Economic Rev," April.
Joseph Chailley on India, by J. D. Rees, "National Rev," May.

Italy :

Public Spirit in Italy, by Henry Joly, "Correspondant," April 10.

Monaco :

The Future of Monaco, by V. Bérard, "Rev. de Paris," April 15.

Poland :

The Case of Poland, by Marius Ary Leblond, "Grande Rev," April 25.
The Union of Agriculturists in Posen, by Comte A. Szembek, "Réforme Sociale," April 1.
Austria and Poland, by Dr. F. Zwybrück, "Preussische Jahrbücher," April.

Russia (see also Poland) :

The French Loans to Russia, by Lysis, "Grande Rev," April 10.
New Russia and Religious Liberty, by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," April 1 and 15.
The Austro-Russian Understanding, by J. Dorobantz, "Questions Diplomatiques," April 1.
Why Russia went to War with Japan; the Story of the Yalu Concession, "Fortnightly Rev," May.

Spain :

The Case of Ferrer, by H. Belloc, "Dublin Rev," April.

Tibet :

The Dalai Lama Imbroglia, by C. E. Bonin, "Rev. de Paris," April 1.

Turkey :

The New Régime, by Proximus, "Forum," April.
Turks and Bulgarians, by L. Méri, "Nouvelle Rev," April 15.

United States :

Bribery in the Legislatures, by S. M. Gardenhire, "North Amer. Rev," April.
The Insurgent Movement in Congress, by V. Murdock, "North Amer. Rev," April.
Theodore Roosevelt :
Brooks, Sydney, on, "English Rev," May.
Colquhoun, A. R., on, "Fortnightly Rev," May.
Roberts, Chalmers, on, "World's Work," May.
Is the Federal Corporation Tax Law Constitutional?
by W. K. Tuller, "North Amer. Rev," April.

THE WORLD'S PARLIAMENT OF MISSIONS.

THE *Quiver* for May is a special missionary number, in view of the forthcoming World Missionary Conference which meets at Edinburgh this year from June 14th to June 23rd. Three of the Chairmen are Americans; five are British :—

Of 165 members, 92 are British, 51 are from the United States, and 22 from France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia; which corresponds to Professor Varneke's figures showing that Great Britain contributes nearly twice as much as the United States, and the States rather more than twice as much as the Continental Protestant Churches. Again, of the 92 British members, about half are Anglicans, about a quarter Presbyterians, the remaining quarter being Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans in about equal proportion. There are 55 laymen and 14 women; of the remaining 66 ordained members, eight are bishops of the Anglican communion, two of them American, and there are two Moravian bishops and one bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

Already nearly £4,000 have been contributed to the expenses. There are eight Commissions to report : (1) on "Carrying the Gospel to all the World," Chairman, Mr. J. R. Mott; (2) "The Native Church and its Workers," Chairman, Dr. Campbell Gibson; (3) "Education in Relation to Christianisation of National Life," Chairman, Bishop Gore; (4) "Relation to Non-Missionary Religions," Chairman, Professor Cairns; (5) "Preparation of Missionaries," Chairman, Dr. Douglas Mackenzie; (6) "The Home Basis of Missions," Chairman, Dr. James Barton; (7) "Relation of Missions to Governments," Chairman, Lord Balfour of Burleigh; (8) "Co-operation and Promotion of Unity," Chairman, Sir Andrew Fraser. The Conference will be attended by only the 1,100 delegates sent to it as representing the various Societies.

Lord Hugh Cecil.

THE *Young Man* opens with an article on Lord Hugh Cecil, whom the writer, Mr. P. Whitwell Wilson, evidently thinks a slightly hard and unsympathetic character. The fact that Lord Hugh is unmarried may account, the writer says, for this. Lord Hugh does not, as he grows older, become more Liberal, neither do his sympathies broaden. When he speaks he lacks the sense of repose which is essential to the highest oratory, and has a remarkable habit of dropping his knees as he talks, which, as the writer says, is not attractive. At times he is, like Lord Robert Cecil, "actually rude, not to say insolent, to those who differ from him." His extreme enthusiasm for or detestation of certain measures has once or twice led him to commit a really unpardonable breach of parliamentary etiquette, in the case of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill for instance, when he delayed a division.

Pearson's Magazine for May publishes an illustrated article on the Pageant at the Crystal Palace, and several papers and stories about Japan *apropos* of the Exhibition at the White City.

A PLEA FOR A REORGANISED LIBERAL PARTY

G. E. TERRY, Beechworth.

The recent political debacle will not be without its compensation, even for the crushed and astonished Fusionists, if it lead to a thoroughly sound reorganisation of the Liberal Party. That the success of the Labour Party was immediately due to superior organisation is universally recognised. What does not appear to be so generally recognised is that this superior organisation was itself the direct outcome of an unbounded, unswerving and unwearied enthusiasm; that this enthusiasm was inspired by a cause; and this cause the social emancipation of the people. Whether this cause be based on essential truth or falsehood we need not stop for the moment to enquire. The important thing to note is the fact itself. Contingent factors there no doubt were, but when every allowance has been made for these, the broad outstanding fact remains that the recent stupendous success of the Labour Party was the result of an intense and contagious devotion to a social ideal—the ideal roughly expressed in the political philosophy called Collectivism. There is magic in the word Evolution. Perhaps not one in any thousand of the excited crowds who cheer the name of Andrew Fisher could give any satisfactory account of its biological meaning if their lives were to be the forfeit; but they have, most of them, sufficiently penetrated into its practical meaning to realise in some dimly-intelligible way that this old world of ours is, after all, not the idly-rotating devil's cauldron that preachers for so many centuries declared it to be—a world waiting to be burned, and most of its inhabitants to be finally damned—but a grand social cosmos, a progressive arrangement, subject to laws of which self-conscious man himself now holds the fateful key. They are perfectly certain they have this key in the little-understood word Environment. "Man is the product of his environment"—so runs the magic proposition—"Change the environment, and you change the man; equalise the social environment, and you equalise the social condition of men." In other words, nationalise the means of production, distribution and exchange—quickly, if you can, slowly if you must—and give everyone equal access to the national wealth, and you have solved the social problem.

This may be only half the actual truth, and a very small half at that; but at least it is an extremely easy half to comprehend, and it fully explains everything in the Socialist propaganda, even to Mr. Fisher's proposed unimproved land tax. Moreover, it indicates the source of Labour's Gospel zeal—a zeal that distantly reminds one of the early Christians in their struggles with Paganism. Com-

pare this situation with that of the Anti-Socialist Party on the other side. What do we find? First, a party utterly destitute of any conscious ideals; second (and by consequence), a party without any real organic unity; and third (a still further consequence), a party without vital energy and without real enthusiasm. This difference is strikingly expressed in the rival programmes and methods of the two parties. The Labour platform springs directly and naturally out of the fundamental principles of its distinctive philosophy. The present Federal programme, for example, may look to the unreflecting just a plain, progressive programme, such as any earnest-minded Liberal might be reasonably called upon to support. In reality it is a skilfully planned strategic movement of an invading army, working by a carefully-elaborated general plan of campaign. It may be only a step, but it is a definite and calculated step onward toward a goal which, however distant, is ever consciously present to every true soldier. This spirit of the cause finds equally effective expression in so matter-of-fact a practical detail as organisation. In the Labour army the individual man is nothing, the cause everything. The most exalted and responsible officer can never hope to be more than a humble and obedient instrument for working out Labour purposes. And so with party machinery. Critics of the Labour Party can prove that the Caucus is a deadly foe to free institutions: what they cannot prove is that the Labour Party could get on as well without it.

How different with the Anti-Socialists. Having no supreme and all-controlling objective, there is of course no general plan. Each squad is a law to itself, and has a fancy scheme of its own. As often as not this scheme is in conflict with that of some other unit. A number of excellent people are simply paralysed from sheer inability to understand what they are after. They are under a sort of impression that the country is in great danger from the Labour Party—this applies especially to the women—and that it is their bounden duty to hunt it at the ballot-box. Their motive of action, at any rate, is usually that of fear; their general attitude one of apologetic negation. Is it any wonder there is so little practical power?

It is quite evident, then, that if the various political parties comprehended under the wide generic term of Anti-Socialists are to reorganise with any prospect of infusing large masses of the electors with conquering energy and genuine party enthusiasm—an enthusiasm that will gladly spend itself in a well planned, intelligent propaganda—they must reorganise with a distinct view, first of all, to a com-

mon social ideal. To have a common social ideal, the Anti-Socialists, like their rivals, must have their political roots in a common social philosophy; and that philosophy must not only be a natural equipoise to the philosophy of Collectivism, but to be eminently successful must possess, if possible, even superior claims to popular support. Where shall we find this philosophy? Where but in modern biology—the self-same quarter that supplied Collectivism with its philosophy? It was from the biological word “environment” that the Labourites got their potent word Collectivism, and also all that it politically implies. But “environment” expresses only one term in the biological sum. It has scientific value so far as it goes; the trouble is it does not go far enough. There is another principle of equal importance involved in any sane scheme that is to solve the social problem on true biological and consequently on true sociological lines. That factor may be here expressed as heredity. You cannot by any mere equal distribution of provender transform a rat into a merino sheep. That is a matter of breeding. And the Collectivist propaganda does not take into any practical consideration this question of breeding. The underlying fallacy of Socialism, indeed, considered as a solution of the social problem, lies in the patent fact that it places all imaginable stress on an equal distribution of the means of subsistence, and no discoverable stress whatever on the equally important dynamic of personal character. That goes untouched. Socialist platforms abound in schemes for dividing the products of men’s physical, mental and moral superiority among the physically, mentally and morally unfit; but one looks in vain to find any planks for turning drunkards into sober men; stupid, indolent men into intelligent and industrious men; reckless and improvident and vicious men into self-restrained, prudent and moral men. It seems to be quietly assumed that if a pig be put into a parlour it will be transformed into a gentleman. But unless the greatest teachers and sages the world has ever seen—Jesus, Buddha, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe—were wholly mistaken in their conceptions of life, character and not circumstance is the more important factor in all attempts to solve the problem of human success and happiness.

Here, then, in what has come to be called Individualism, we have the true philosophical equipoise and counterpart to Socialism and the Labour Party. Collectivism and Individualism, however, are not here treated as mutually exclusive terms. There is no need for this. In the political sense, at any rate, they represent complementary factors in the social problem, and both are necessarily involved in its solution.

And it is precisely because Collectivism takes into direct account but only one of these two essential elements of the social sum—environment, and this only in its narrowest materialist sense, that another great, counteracting political organisation is impera-

tively necessary, not to oppose Collectivism in its legitimate sphere, but to insist on a due recognition of the other and complementary half of the sociological truth—the rights and character of the individual. It is, however, quite a misconception of the political doctrine of Individualism to suppose it to imply a mere string of paralysing political negatives. That was indeed the idea of Herbert Spencer. But the reasoning of Herbert Spencer on this point can be proved to be fallacious. He interpreted Individualism in politics to mean a rigid *laissez-faire*, and he is chiefly responsible for the extreme unpopularity that has gathered round that now discarded doctrine. “Every man has freedom to do what he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man.” So runs his famous proposition. From this he deduced the further proposition that beyond protecting each citizen in the possession of equal civil rights, the jurisdiction of the State does not extend. For Herbert Spencer, consequently, the State had no right to regulate commerce or industry. It could not subsidise public charities, or find work for the unemployed. It dare not organise national education, and would be exceeding its legitimate rights if it even established sanitary laws! These practical implications are now seen to be the result, not of the doctrine of Individualism, but of Spencer’s loose reasoning upon it. Had he carried his analysis a step or two further, it is difficult to see how he could have failed to see this himself. “Our first principle requires,” he says, “not that all should have like share of things which minister to the gratification of the faculties, but that all should have like freedom to pursue the same things—that all should have the like scope. It is one thing to give to each an opportunity of acquiring the objects he desires; it is another and different thing to give the objects themselves.” (*Social Statics*, p. 140.) But what is “opportunity”? What is “equal freedom”? Is a man “free” to be healthy who is compelled by circumstances over which he has no control to live in unhealthy surroundings? Have the helpless dependents of the sweater “equal freedom” with the millionaire to “minister to the gratification of his faculties”? Has a child, born of diseased and depraved parents an “opportunity” for anything but vice and misery? If not, then this Spencerian principle of “equal freedom,” which is the basis of Individualism, means, in practice, not a policy of obstructive negation, but a grand programme of political positives. For if it is the primary duty of the State to maintain the principle of “equal freedom,” and if this “equal freedom” involve, as it must, social conditions that make individual freedom a reality, and not an empty name, then it is obviously the duty of the State to create and maintain such social and legislative machinery as shall be best calculated to effect that end. In other words, the State stands committed to the establishment, not only of sanitary laws

and of popular education, but of a thousand and one other agencies that advancing social science may predicate as necessary.

We are now within cooee of a reconstructed and "fighting" anti-Socialistic platform. What that platform would actually be—the precise number and specific nature of its planks—is beyond the scope of the present article to determine. Its purpose, however, will be sufficiently served if it has been made clear that Individualism, in the political sense, does not imply the idle and heart-breaking doctrine of *laissez-faire*; that, on the contrary, it involves a political programme as positive and as active as that of the Socialistic propaganda. It should prove even more inspiring, because more truly radical and comprehensive. It would of necessity embrace within its ambit every legislative project that was calculated to conduce to the more "equal opportunity" of the individual. It would properly include all that was legitimate in present-day Socialism, which it would delimit, rather than uncompromisingly oppose. It would even be its duty to co-operate with the Labour Party up to the point beyond which its projects threatened to be incompatible with individual development. Precisely where that point would be, would depend, of course, on circumstances, and would be matter for continual argument and adjustment. For it is manifestly upon the due balance of individual and social interests that the perfection of government depends. Firmly grounded in its own distinctive philosophy, guiding principles would be always near.

We may premise, then, that as the platform of a

soundly reorganised anti-Socialistic Party would spring from its own fundamental principles, it would embrace a practical and progressive policy of its own. In its forefront, for example, one would expect to see legislative projects for the more thorough physical and moral training of the young; proposals for the indefinite extension of secondary education, and the establishment of free universities. On an upper shelf it might be supposed to have proposals on so far-reaching and profoundly important a subject as eugenics. It would co-operate with the Labour or any other party to break down injurious monopolies, whether of land or any other social resource; and it would promptly call for an amendment of such a glaring and mischievous social anomaly as the present Old Age Pensions Act, which is so framed as to penalise the prudent and thrifty and reward the reckless and improvident. The objective of the party being definitely set forth, unity of action would be easy, and thorough organisation would, for the first time, be possible. That such an organisation would appeal to every order of mind is hardly to be expected. Its programme, even at its best, would look poor and impoverished to those who think the emancipation of the people can be effected by a mere equal distribution of property, or that it can be brought about by anything short of the development and perfection of human character. Its appeal would be rather to what is best in universal human experience; and for that reason its claims would be addressed to the intelligent and thoughtful of all classes. The first and most urgent duty of the reformed Anti-Socialist Party, however, would be to change its misleading name.



INSURANCE NOTES.

Mr. F. T. Bridges, the resident Secretary in Sydney of the A.M.P. Society, is at present on a cruise to the South Sea Islands.

Colonel Alfred Freeman, Mr. A. H. Young and Mr. Ed. S. Watson were elected life members of the Insurance Institute of Victoria, at the meeting held on May 25th.

Mr. A. W. Meeks, M.L.C., of New South Wales, and Senator J. T. Walker have been re-elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the principal board of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Mr. W. N. Dewar, F.S.S., of the Standard Life Association Limited, Sydney, has departed for London to take up the position of Secretary for Great Britain and Ireland of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. in London. Mr. Dewar is well known in Insurance circles, he having successfully established the business of the Citizens' Life Assurance Co. Limited in Victoria, and afterwards filled the position of General Secretary for that Company in Sydney.

Mr. S. Mauger, President of the Interstate Fire Brigades' Conference held in Melbourne in May, said, in the course of his address:—"Melbourne was by no means immune from the perils of a large conflagration. The risks of late years had greatly increased, and the danger was exceedingly great. Any of the 630 fires in Melbourne last year might have resulted in serious disaster had there been a change of wind or the collapse of an engine, or the fall of a dividing wall." Mr. Mauger also alluded to the Building Act, which he said was obsolete. "Melbourne was in a grave danger until an up-to-date Act was passed. The value of property in Melbourne was £107,497,680, and the Brigade cost only £57,316. When the enormity of the risk was realised, the cost would not be grudged. The value of the Commonwealth Buildings alone was £3,391,370, and the buildings were not insured." Speaking at the same Conference, Mr. H. B. Lee, Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, made allusion to the fire risks of Melbourne, which he believed were greater than in any city of the world. "What fire brigades should aim at nowadays was not so much fire extinction as fire prevention. The work of a special staff which was educating warehousemen and others having big risks in the best way to protect their property, had materially reduced the fire waste of the city. Much remained to be done, and he was sure that his board would increase that staff. Since he had offered to advise the public upon fire prevention he had received letters daily requesting advice, and no

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doubt this did something in the direction of fire prevention."

The protest from the Fire Underwriters' Association against the proposed contribution by that body to the cost of a new scheme, received at the conference convened to consider the best means of improving the water supply for fire extinguishing purposes in the

metropolitan area, has been replied to by the committee appointed to make recommendations to the conference. The stand taken by the committee is that the reduction in fire risks since 1890 should have given reduced rates, while as a fact rates had been largely increased by means of a combined tariff, together with the elimination of competition. The committee further stated:—

If "the functions of the companies are to pay for losses or damage by fire, not to contribute to the cost of putting such fires out," why did the companies establish, equip, and maintain, at their own expense, a permanent fire insurance company's brigade before the present board was established? Surely it cannot be maintained that, a fire having once started, the companies have no interest in its extinction, or the prevention of its spreading? There can be no basis of comparison between Melbourne and suburbs and outside areas, which have neither water supply nor fire brigades. The "very liberal discount, approximating 50 per cent.," appears to be overstated. The printed schedule of discounts does not appear to warrant this statement. . . . The large increases in premium rates have probably as much to do with non-insurance and under-insurance as the increased efficiency of the fire brigade. The statement re 100 per cent. increases in rates not having occurred is, if applied to individual risks, incorrect. The state-

ment in regard to premiums, that "rates have risen in at least an equal ratio," does not occur in the committee's report.

Mr. G. Chapman, one of the representatives of the insurance companies, said that those who framed the reply were not acquainted with the working of insurance offices. The companies should not be asked to disclose their business to the public. It was true that there had been an increase of premium revenue by nearly 50 per cent., but the hazard undertaken by the companies had increased equally. The companies established a fire brigade at a time when there was trouble between the volunteer brigades, and the contents of shops were often washed by water into the streets.

The Swedish-Australian liner "Australic," with a cargo of copra caught fire whilst at Birt and Co.'s wharf, South Brisbane, recently. The South Brisbane Brigade received the alarm and on arrival found a formidable blaze in the stern of the ship in the 'tween decks, which was eventually overcome. The deputy superintendent of the North Brisbane Brigade (Mr. Milne) narrowly escaped a painful accident. He fell from a ladder (when nearly exhausted by his efforts) about 15 feet into the hold and sustained a broken rib. He was saved by a life line to which he clung until help arrived.

The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co., Ltd.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	-	£919,000
ASSETS EXCEED	- - -	£4,900,000

Life Assurance on the Co-operative Plan.

Eighty per cent. of the profits of the Ordinary Branch belong to the participating Policyholders of that Branch, and the remaining twenty per cent. to the Shareholders, who contract to manage the business of the Branch at a rate of expense not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the income thereof.

AGGREGATE BALANCE SHEET

OF THE

Bank of New South Wales, 31st March, 1910.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Notes in circulation	£1,149,153 0 0	Coin, bullion and cash balances	£8,959,933 15 8
Deposits, accrued interest, and relate	30,348,579 19 11	Queensland Government notes	147,842 0 0
	£31,497,732 19 11	Notes of other banks	45,072 0 0
Bills payable and other liabilities (which include reserves held for doubtful debts and amounts at credit of investments fluctuation account, officers' fidelity guarantee and provident fund and the Buckland fund)	4,330,772 1 4	Money at short call in London	2,370,000 0 0
Paid-up capital	2,500,000 0 0	Investments—British and Colonial Government securities	2,597,386 7 0
Reserve fund	1,700,000 0 0	Investments—Municipal and other securities	194,214 2 11
Profit and loss	229,642 14 5	Due to other banks	159,947 17 6
	£40,258,147 15 8	Bills receivable in London and remittances in transit	4,515,808 4 6
Contingent liabilities—			£18,990,204 7 7
Outstanding credits, as per contra	695,257 9 11	Bills discounted, and loans and advances to customers	20,561,443 8 1
		Bank premises	706,500 0 0
	£40,953,405 5 7		£40,258,147 15 8
		Liabilities of customers and others on letters of credit as per contra	695,257 9 11
			£40,953,405 5 7

Dr.	PROFIT AND LOSS, 31st MARCH, 1910.		Cr.	
Balance proposed to be dealt with as follows:—				
To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	£125,000	0 0	By amount from last account	£45,704 10 7
To augmentation of the reserve fund	50,000	0 0	By balance of half-year's profits after deducting rebate on current bills, interest on deposits, paying note and other taxes, reducing valuation of bank premises, providing for bad and doubtful debts, and fluctuations in the value of investment securities, and including recoveries from debts previously written off as bad	183,938 3 10
To officers' provident fund	5,000	0 0		
To balance carried forward	49,642	14 5		£229,642 14 5
	£229,642	14 5		

Dr.	RESERVE FUND, 31st MARCH, 1910.		Cr.		
To balance	£1,750,000	0 0	By balance	£1,700,000	0 0
(Of which 4750,000 is invested in British Government Securities, and the balance is employed in the business of the Bank.)			By amount from profit and loss	50,000	0 0
	£1,750,000	0 0		£1,750,000	0 0
			By balance	£1,750,000	0 0

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The **SEXOPHONE.**

A Boon to Poultry Rearers.

HOW TO DETERMINE SEX IN EGGS.

Our readers will remember an article which appeared in "The Review of Reviews" some months ago with reference to a London invention which, it was said, would indicate sex. The invention was described at some length. It was invented with the idea of testing sex in eggs, so that the poultry breeder would be able to arrange for his prospective broods with some certainty as regards sex. At the present time he puts his eggs down to hatch in blissful uncertainty either as to the strength or the sex of the germ. We have been in communication with our London office over the invention, for we believe that it would be of immense benefit to poultry breeders here. Recently we received from London the Australasian Agency for the Sexophone, and one of the instruments.

Great interest was taken in it, to be sure, and in a few minutes an interested crowd of ladies and gentlemen from adjacent offices were investigating experiments. The instrument is very simple in appearance, and consists of a pendulum loaded with sundry small contrivances and a light supporting frame of aluminium. The whole thing weighs only a few ounces. To work it, it is taken in both hands, and held over the object to be tested. If that object be a male, the pendulum swings in a circle, and if a female it swings to and fro like a clock pendulum. The first experiment was made with human beings, for in their case there could, of course, be no doubt as to the accuracy of the instrument. The sexophone was handled according to directions, and held over the head of a gentleman, and the result awaited by the intent spectators with eagerness. Sure enough, the pendulum began to move, and in a few seconds was swinging healthily round in a circle, to the evident relief of the gentleman who was being tested, who had looked as though he thought he might be apprehended on a charge of masquerading. It was then held over a lady and immediately the pendulum swung to and fro like a clock pendulum. Repeated tests were made, and not once did the instrument fail.

Some hen eggs were then procured, with the same result. Over some the pendulum circled, over others it swung to and fro. They were marked male and female, and constantly repeated experiments have brought the same results in every case. Not once has it varied. The instrument is being used by poultry breeders in Britain with perfectly satisfactory results. Without doubt it fulfils its intention, and over humans demonstrates its ability to work in accordance with the inventor's design. It is scarcely likely that it would indicate correctly in one case and not in another.

It is invaluable to poultry dealers. It would increase profits by more than 50 per cent. if sex could be determined before hatches are put down. One remarkable thing about the instrument is that over some eggs the action is strong, over others it is weaker. This indicates the strength of the germ. The poultry raiser would, of course, reject weak-germed eggs. Thus a double result would accrue. He would not only determine sex, but also the strength of the eggs. The instrument will be posted to any part of the Commonwealth for 30s.

A shipment was ordered by cable, and it is on the way. Orders will be filled in the order they arrive.

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NITRO-BACTERINE.

Inoculating the Soil to Produce Better Crops.

It has been said that the bane of farmers is conservatism, that they are the section of the community most hard to move out of the old ruts. However that may be, it is true that in scientific agriculture we are just getting on to smooth roads, just coming into the light after struggling in semi-darkness. For a long time farmers refused to believe that superphosphates could benefit soil. Many a farmer scoffed at the idea of a "few pounds of dust," as they called it, helping crops to a better yield. Now the successful grower of cereals smiles at the folly of the man who scoffs at the idea.

Bacterial inoculation of soil is passing through the same phase in Australia. What is its history? About a century ago Scotch farmers began to learn the lesson, taught them by practical experience, that to get a satisfactory yield of wheat they had to sow the previous year a crop of red clover, vetches or other leguminous plants. They were ignorant of the cause; they simply knew the relation of cause and effect.

But about 25 years ago, a German professor, walking over hay fields, noticed some clover plants were of much more luxuriant growth than others. Every farmer has noticed the same thing. But this man, curious as to the cause, dug up some of the plants, and found that the strong healthy plants had roots that were more plentifully supplied with small white lumps or nodules. Thinking they had something to do with the matter he analysed them and found they contained millions of nitrogenous bacteria. So he set to work to cultivate them, and succeeded so well that he was able to make them into a marketable commodity. But he did not get uniform results, and at last gave it up.

Then a professor belonging to the Agricultural

Department of the United States of America investigated the matter, and he produced a culture that the Department distributed free. So great was the demand that for years he was unable to supply the demand, so clamorous were the farmers in getting the use of it for their crops.

Two or three years ago Professor Bottomley, of King's College, London, perfected the idea, and produced a culture which was successful in every way.

This culture is on the market, and, where properly used, produces most extraordinary results.

Many people in Australia and New Zealand have used Professor Bottomley's culture, and have succeeded beyond their expectations. Nurserymen find it doubles the crop. Peas, beans, pumpkins, tomatoes, celery, all benefit. One nurseryman took first prize at a large horticultural show with a pumpkin weighing 63 lbs. He had inoculated the seed with the bacterial culture. Turnips inoculated grow most luxuriantly. Fruit trees more than double their crop. The apples are much larger and are more luscious. Farmers who have inoculated oats or other cereals have in almost all cases more than doubled their yields. Top-dressing hay in spring has produced crops better beyond comparison.

Results like these have been gained from a modicum of expenditure, not more than 10d. per acre, when seed has been inoculated, or 2s. where growing crops have been dressed.

This is only one of the many scientific discoveries of agriculture that farmers should utilise, and there are others in their infancy, waiting development, that they should pry into.

Surely it is worth 7s. 6d. (the price of one packer of culture, posted to you) to experiment. Try it. We are perfectly prepared to abide by the results.

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The Slave of the Lamp
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Fairy Tales
Sunday's Bairns
The Redcross Knight—Part I
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